THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,
CONTAINING
The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats, and Dak Companies, Bullock Trains and Transit Companies; the Routes between the principal towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.
WITH A MAP OF INDIA,
Corrected up to March 1889.
BOMBAY:
Printed & Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press.
PRICE, 8 ANNAS.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 12,790—New Series. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1889.

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

CUTLER, PALMER'S CLARETS.
As supplied to over 100 Messes, Clubs, &c.
Qts. pts. Breakfast—Medoc and St. Julien Medoc
Dinner—St. Julien, La Rose and Palmer
After Dinner—Chateau Rauzan, Lafitt[illegible]
"C. P. & Co.'s stock and selection of Claret [illegible] largest, and rank as the finest in India."
CUTLER, PALMER & CO., BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	Friday. 1889.
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	6th Dec.
B.L. COROMANDEL	4500	800	I. Reeves	13th ,,
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	20th ,,
B.L. KAISAR-I-HIND	4029	700	G. W. Atkinson	27th ,,
				1890
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	3rd Jan.
B.L. THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	10th ,,
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	17th ,,
B.L. GANGES	[illegible]	800	T. I. Alderton	24th ,,
† ASSAM	[illegible]	[illegible]	G. W. F. Browne	31st ,,
B.L. ORIENTAL	[illegible]	1000	E. Stewart	7th Feb.
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	14th ,,
B.L. CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt	21st ,,
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	28th ,,
B.L. PENINSULAR	5500	1000	W. J. Webber	7th Mar.
M.L. MIRZAPORE	3913	600	R. Harvey	14th ,,
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	14th ,,
B.L. SUTLEJ	4205	800	W. D. Worcester	21st ,,
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	28th ,,

The steamers marked B L proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

The steamers marked ML proceed to London *via* Marseilles.

† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway fare from Brindisi to London, by the mail route, and names are registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.

A Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing, to convey Passengers on board.

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon, before 10 a. m. on day of sailing.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	On or about 1889.
CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt	19th Dec.
PENINSULAR	5500	1000	W. J. Webber	2nd Jan. 90.
SUTLEJ	4205	800	W. D. Worcester	16th Jan.
MASSILIA	4918	1000	C. Fraser	30th ,,
PEKIN	3929	500	P. Harris	13th Feb.
COROMANDEL	4500	800	I. Reeves	27th ,,

In addition to the above a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.

For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 28th November 1889.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA and *vice versa* at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES.

FARE to all Ports of Italy, Rs. 500, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE Bombay.

Steamers.	Tons.	H.P.	
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	20th Dec.
DOMENICO BALDUINO.	5,000	800	10th Jan. 1890
RAFFAELE RUBATTINO	5,000	800	1st Feb. 1890.
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	20th Feb. 1890.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey via Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

European Servants and Native Ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs 100, respectively, inclusive of food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE & HONGKONG.

Steamer.	*To sail
BORMIDA	On the 7th December 1889.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Dec. 2, 1889.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

STEAM TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, CALLING AT ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,600	650	5th Dec.
IMPERATRIX	F. Egger	4,600	750	5th Jan. 90

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer,

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 1[illegible]

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480.

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from and to Trieste.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 22nd and BRINDISI on the 24th of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO RED SEA PORTS.

Captain. Tons. H. P. To sail on
[illegible] ......A. Lussich..1 000 600 10th Jan 90
[illegible]en, Massowa, Suakin, Jeddah, Suez, Port [illegible]e.

[illegible] TO COLOMBO PENANG, [illegible]PORE, AND HONGKONG.

Captain. Tons. H.P. To sail on
[illegible] ...E. Perini.. 3,800 550 14th Dec. 89
[illegible] received on board after sunset on [illegible] [illegible]iling.
[illegible]iculars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.
50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 11th

[illegible]SSAGERIES MARITIMES COMPANY. FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES, TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE s. s. LA BOURDONNAIS will LEAVE BOMBAY on the 12th December 1889 at 3 p.m. FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN in connection with the Australian steamer Homeward-bound and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.

RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for three, six, and nine months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.

THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway Fare from Marseilles to London.

A Steam Launch will leave the Apollo Bunder at 1 p.m. on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on Board.

A. SIMEON, Agent,
29, Esplanade Road.

MACIVER LINE. FIRST-CLASS PASSAGES ON VERY MODERATE TERMS.

S. S. "LYCIA," 3,139 tons, carrying a Doctor and Stewardess, Cabins amidship and Electric Light, sails for Plymouth or Liverpool at the end of December. Apply to

Messrs. KILLICK NIXON, and Co.,
Agents, MacIver Line,
34, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

CITY LINE OF STEAMERS.

THE favourite Passenger Steamer "CITY of CARTHAGE," 2,650 Tons, Captain Wm. Frame, will SAIL for LIVERPOOL on or about the 16th December. This Steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess. Two berth Cabins (on deck), Baths, Punkahs and every comfort for First-class Passengers. No others carried. Crew entirely European.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & CO.
Bombay, 14th November 1889.

BOMBAY TO ZANZIBAR DIRECT.

H. H. THE SULTAN of ZANZIBAR'S s. s. "SWORDSMAN," 1,124 tons, Capt. DETLEFSEN, will sail as above on 14th December.

For Freight and Passage apply to

VISRAM EBRAHIM & Co.,
Agents.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KILWA," 1,554 tons, at 11 a.m. on 8th December, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE VIA KATTYWAR COAST.

S. S. "KARAGOLA," 1,168 tons, at 11 a.m. on WEDNESDAY, 11th December, and the

S. S. "SATARA," 1,357 tons, at 11 a.m. on SATURDAY, 7th December, calling at Kutch Mandvie, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "JAVA," 1,465 tons, on or about FRIDAY, 6th December, at noon, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR MOMBASSA, ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE S.S. "BAGHDAD," 1,271 tons, on or about 14th December.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

S. S. "KANGRA," 1,978 tons, on or about SATURDAY, 14th December.

FOR MARMAGAO DIRECT.

THE S. S. "ARABIA," 1,080 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 12th December.

THE S. S. "BUSHEER," 862 tons, on or about TUESDAY, 10th December.

The undersigned are prepared to accept Marine Risks on the Indian Imperial Marine Insurance Company, Ld.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 6th December 1889. Agents.

STEAM.

CALCUTTA TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.
BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

PASSENGER Steamers are despatched from Calcutta direct to Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney, and Brisbane, returning *via* Torres Straits, booking Cargo and Passengers through to all ports in Queensland and New Zealand, with liberty to call at Singapore and Batavia.

Steamer.	Tons.	Date of leaving Calcutta.
BHUNDARA	2,823	10th Dec.
DORUNDA	3,136	20th Jan. '90

For Freight, Passage, or other particulars, apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, November 28, 1889. Agents.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

	Vessel.	T.R.	Commander.	To sail.
M	ARMENIA	3395	G. Read	7th Dec.
ML	PERSIA	3517	R. Hutchison	24th ,,
M	BRITANNIA	3069	Thos. Mitchell	9th Jan.
ML	NUBIA	3551	F. Blight	21st ,,
M	ARABIA	3544	J. Laird	8th Feb.
L	HISPANIA	3380	G. Abrey	25th ,,
ML	ASIA	3560	Wm. Russell	11th Mar.
L	PERSIA	3547	R. Hutchison	29th ,,
ML	BRITANNIA	3069	Thos. Mitchell	12th April.
L	NUBIA	3551	F. Blight	26th ,,
L	ARABIA	3544	J. Laird	17th May.
ML	HISPANIA	3380	G. Abrey	31st ,,

Steamers marked L proceed to Liverpool direct; those marked M to Marseilles only; steamers marked ML go to Liverpool via Marseilles and book passengers for both ports. Passengers by the Marseilles steamers can book through to London (overland from Marseilles). Each steamer carries a duly qualified surgeon and an experienced stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort for first-class passengers. All the state-rooms are on the upper deck. For further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay, 30th Nov. 1889.

CHEAP AND FAST PASSAGES TO MARSEILLES.

S. S. "LANCASHIRE," 4,000 tons, Commander HARRIS, R.N.R., will sail for LIVERPOOL via MARSEILLES about the 4th December.

Good accommodation, fitted throughout with the Electric light. No Doctor or Stewardess.

Fare—Rs. 300 to MARSEILLES or Rs. 350 to LIVERPOOL.

The steamer is expected to make the voyage to MARSEILLES in 15 days.

Apply to
Messrs. KILLICK, NIXON & Co., Agents.
34, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

WILSON LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO HULL DIRECT.

S. S. "APOLLO."—This steamer will leave Bombay for Hull direct, on or about 12th December, and passages can now be secured.

The accommodation is amidships and is fitted throughout with Electric Light.

For particulars apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO'S

WINES AND SPIRITS.
FOR INVALIDS AND CONNOISSEURS.
NOTED ALL OVER INDIA.

LA TORRE,

A NATURAL SOLERA SHERRY,
Grown on the Property of one of the Oldest Shippers of Xeres.

THIS WINE is dry but soft on the palate, combining great flavour with delicacy of bouquet.

Its purity is certified by the following analysis of Dr. Stevenson Macadam:—

Analytical Laboratory, Edinburgh,
11th June, 1888.

Messrs. Cutler, Palmer & Co.

I have made a careful and exhaustive analysis of a sample of Sherry of the mark "LA TORRE." The results show this Sherry to be a natural Wine of great purity, free from added alcohol or other addition.

The "LA TORRE" Sherry is well adapted for general use, and is a tonic which may be safely employed by those suffering from a weak digestion.

(*Sd.*) STEVENSON MACADAM, F.R.S.E., F.C.S.F.I.C
Lecturer on Chemistry, &c.

Price per doz. quarts Rs. 24-0.

Sole Export Agents for INDIA—

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.'S

WINES AND SPIRITS.
FOR INVALIDS AND CONNOISSEURS.
NOTED ALL OVER INDIA.

SPIRITS & LIQUEURS.

		Rs.	as.
Old Tom, 1st quality		25	4
Dry Gin do.		25	4
Old Tom and Dry Gin		20	8
Aromatic Schnapps		21	0
Geneva, case of 12 large flasks		20	8
Rum, Finest Old Jamaica		25	12
,, Pine Apple		23	12
Chartreuse, Green	per bottle	8	8
do. Yellow	,,	7	4
Benedictine	,,	5	12
Maraschino di Zara	,,	5	0
Curaçoa, Orange & White Glass bottles	,,	4	12
Cherry Brandy, Heering's Copenhagen	,,	3	12

FINEST ELECTROPLATED WARE, OF THE BEST ENGLISH MANUFACTURE.

DESSERT KNIVES AND FORKS.

	Rs.	a.
Set of 6 Knives and Forks, blades beautifully Chased and Engraved, in finest Ivory Handles, in case complete	66	0
Set of 12 do. do.	120	0
Set of 12 do. with Electro-Plated Handles	95	0
Set of 6 do. with Finest Pearl Handles, richly engraved, in case	80	0
Set of 12 do. do.	150	0
Set of 6 with best Electro-Plated Handles	50	0
Set of 12 do. do.	90	0
Set of 12 with Carved Ivory Handles, Rs. 100 to	150	0
Set of 12 do. with Plain Electro-Plated Blades and Handles	100	0

FRUIT SPOONS.

	Rs.	a.
Cases, each containing two Fruit Spoons and Sugar Sifter, richly Engraved and chased, with handsome Gilt Bowls	35	0
Cases, each containing two Fruit Spoons, Sugar Sifter, and Grape Scissors, in Pierced Electro-Plate, Chased and Engraved	65	0
Cases, each containing two Fluted Head, Fruit Spoons, with richly Chased and partially Gilt Bowls	27	0
Do. do. with Plain Gilt Bowls	22	8
Nut-crackers, strongly made of Fine Electro-Plate in a variety of designs and patterns, per pair Rs. 4 to	6	8
The Club-Nutcrack, made extra strong, specially for Club use per pair	8	0
Grape Scissors, best Electro-Plate in Plain Beaded, Engraved, Twisted, and other patterns per pair Rs. 7 to	12	0

FISH CARVERS.

	Rs.	a.
Cases, each containing Fish Carving Knife and Fork, richly Engraved Festoon Pattern, with Ivory Handles and Plated Caps	40	0
Cases, containing Fish Carving Knife and Fork, with richly Engraved Blades and Ivory Handles	16	0
Fish Carving Knives and Forks, Lily Pattern, per pair	18	8
Do. do. Queen Anne Pattern ,,	17	0
Do. do. Threaded ,,	18	8

FISH KNIVES AND FORKS.

	Rs.	a.
Set of 12, with Electro-Plated Handles and Blades of the best quality, Neatly Engraved and Chased	115	0
Set of 6 with Electro-Plated Beads richly Engraved and Chased, mounted in Selected Ivory Handles	80	0
Set of 12 do. do.	150	0
Set of 12 with Electro Plated Beads, and Mother o' Pearl Handles	205	0

PRESENTATION FISH SERVICE.

	Rs.	a.
Case, containing Fish Carving Knife and Fork, with 12 pairs Fish Knives and Forks, Handles and Blades, richly Chased and Engraved, in a polished Walnut Case	125	0

MINIATURE CRUET STANDS.

	Rs.	a.
Four Bottle Frames from	15	0
Three do do. from	13	8
The Dot Cruet, made in all Electro-plate, containing 1 each Mustard, Pepper, and Salt	13	0
Five Bottle Frames from	35	0
Six do. do from	35	0
Miniature Cruets, in Oak and Electro-plate, containing Four Bottles, richly cut from	21	8
Miniature Cruets, in Fine Art Pottery and Electro-plated Mounts, containing 1 each Mustard, Pepper, and Salt Bottle Rs. 20 to	30	0
Do. do. Willow Pattern	20	0
Do. do. Ruby Glass, engraved	18	0

PICKLE OR CHATNI FRAMES.

	Rs.	a.
Two Bottle Frames, richly cut Bottles with best Electro-Plate Stand Rs. 31 to	54	0
Three Bottles do. do. Rs. 54 to	70	0
Six Bottle Frames, including 2 Sauce, 2 Pepper and 2 Pickle or Chatni Bottles	95	0

SAUCE FRAMES AND BASKETS.

	Rs.	a.
The Wicker Pattern, with Four Divisions for Original Bottles	36	0
Do. do. Three divisions	27	0
Do. do. Four Divisions, Beaded Pattern	38	0

ELECTRO-PLATED ENTREE OR SIDE DISHES. VEGETABLE DISHES.

	Rs.	a
Entree or Side Dishes, in best quality Electro-Plate on Nickel Silver, consisting of Dish and Cover, with moveable Handle, forming 2 Dishes at pleasure, Beaded Edge Pattern, each Rs. 50; per pair	95	0
Entree or Side Dishes with Warmers, same as above, but have in addition a loose Dish, with Compartment for Hot Water, each Rs. 120; per pair	230	0
Oval Breakfast or Side Dishes, with Cover, Fish Drainer, Steak and Hot Water Dishes, Beaded Edge Pattern, each Rs. 78; per pair	150	0
Fluted Pattern each	60	0
Other Patterns from	90	0
The "Princess" Entree Dish, consisting of Electro-Plated Dish and Cover, with removeable Handle, Rs. 55; per pair	105	0
Do. do. consisting of 2 Electro-plated Dishes, Warmer, and cover, with removeable Handle	100	0
The Queen Anne Entree or Breakfast Dish, with Fish Strainer, Steak Dish, and space for Hot Water, with Revolving Cover. May also be used as a Soup Tureen, each Rs. 150; per pair	290	0
Other Patterns from	130	0
The Carlton Entree or Breakfast Dish, specially made for TREACHER & Co., similar to the Queen Anne Fluted Pattern, Rs. 125; per pair	240	0
Round Bacon Dishes to match the Oval Breakfast Dishes, having one Bacon or Chop Dish, Fish Drainer, with Hot Water compartment complete, the lid being used as a Dish by removing the Handle each	58	0
Tripartite Vegetable Dishes, with compartment for three different kinds of vegetables, Ivory Handle, with Hot Water Warmer and Loose Cover each	130	0
Without Hot Water Warmer Rs. 83 and	90	0
Double Vegetable Dishes as above for two vegetables only from	60	0
Do. do. in all Electro-plate, having two separate and distinct Dishes, with Strainers and Hot Water Compartments each	88	0
Pie or Tart Dishes, Electro-plated with removeable Earthenware Linings, Beaded Pattern, Rs. 13-8 to Rs. 16-8; Wicker Pattern	36	0
Do. do. Oval Shape, Fluted Patterns, Rs. 21-8 to	32	0

DINNER CRUET STANDS.

	Rs.	a.
Full-sized Dinner Cruets, in best Electro-plate and fitted with finest Crystal Bottles, in all the newest designs and patterns.		
Nine Bottle Cruets, containing 2 each Pepper and Sauce Bottles, 1 each Mustard, Salt, Oil, and Cayenne Bottle, on a rich Electro-plated Revolving Stand	95	0
Eight Bottle Cruets, containing 2 each Pepper and Sauce Bottles, 1 each Mustard, Salt, Vinegar, and Cayenne	90	0
Six Bottle Cruets, containing 1 each Mustard and Cayenne Bottle, 2 each Pepper and Sauce Bottles, on Plain or Chased Electro-plated Stands, from Rs. 44 to	73	0
Six Bottle Cruets, containing 2 each Pepper and Sauce Bottles, 1 Vinegar and Mustard Rs. 36 to	68	0
Six Bottle Cruets, containing 2 Pepper Bottles, 1 each Vinegar, Sauce, Cayenne, and Mustard	68	0
Four Bottle Cruets, in new designs ...Rs. 30 to	45	0
Six Bottle Cruets in British Oak, mounted in best Electro-Plate from	60	0

BREAKFAST CRUET FRAMES.

	Rs.	a.
Four Bottle Frames, containing 1 each Mustard Pepper, Sauce and Salt Bottle Rs. 22-8 to	45	0
Four Bottle Cruets, containing 1 each Vinegar, Mustard, Salt, and Cayenne Bottle	31	0
Four Bottle Cruets, in British Oak, mounted in best Electro-plate	36	0
Three Bottle Frames, containing 1 Mustard, Pepper, and Salt Cruets from	15	0
Handsome Presentation Breakfast Cruets, containing 1 each Mustard, Pepper, Salt, Cayenne and 2 Sauce Bottles	50	0
Do. do. containing 1 each Pepper and Mustard Bottle, Salt Cellar, Butter Dish, and 2 Electro-plated Egg Cups from	52	0

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld., BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

WRITING CASES, DESPATCH CASES, LETTER CASES, BLOTTING BOOKS.

	Rs.	a.
Treacher's "Ready-to-hand" Writing Cases combines all the advantages of an ordinary Desk with the convenience of a complete Stationery Case, and the handiness of a Blotter. Has Leather Pockets to hold supplies of different sized Notepaper and Envelopes, complete with Blotter, &c. from	27	0
Writing Table Companions, in Morocco Leather. Has pockets for Notepaper and Envelopes, inside Pocket for Letters, &c., complete with Ink bottle, Blotting Pad, Calendar and Memo. Tablet arranged for each Day of the Week	37	8
Do. do. arranged for two sizes Note and Envelopes, inside Pocket for Letter, &c., complete with Blotting Pad, Scissors, Ink Bottle, Box for Stamps, Pens, &c., and Letter Weight	30	0
Do. do. as above, complete with Blotting Pad, Ink Bottle, Pen Cleaner, Pen, Pencil, and Paper Knife Rs. 16 and	20	0
Treacher's Official Expanding Despatch Cases, with Leather Pockets for Official Papers, &c., spaces for different sized Notepapers, Envelopes, Pocket for Stamps, fitted with Pen, Pencil, Spring Lock and Key, bound in Morocco or Russia Leather, Quarto and Fulscap sizes Rs. 20 to	55	0
"Hall" or "Library Table" Companion. Has spaces for Telegram Forms, Paper Envelopes, Post Cards, &c., complete with Perpetual Calendar Paper Knife, Blotting Pad, Ink Bottle, String Box, &c.	22	0
Treacher's Two-fold Writing Cases, fitted with Blotting Pad, Notepapers, Envelopes, spare Pockets for Papers Rs. 10-8 to	12	0
Expanding Alphabet Cases, Morocco Leather with 24 lettered divisions, size 9½ by 6 ins. Rs. 5-4 to	7	0
Expanding Letter Cases with Pockets for Note Envelopes, Cards, Stamps, &c., three large expanding Pockets for Letters, &c., with Nickel-plated rim and Patent Fastener, Morocco Leather	50	0
Envelope Cases and Blotting Books to match, in Morocco, Persian, and Russia Leather, a great variety Rs. 25 to	54	0
Blotting Books in Checkered Persian, Roan, and Morocco Leather, Quarto and Fulscap sizes Rs. 5-12 to	16	0
In rich Russia and Morocco Leather, handsomely made Rs. 20 to	35	0
Fancy Blotting Books with handsome painted designs on Cover Rs. 9-8 to	16	0
Monograms or Crests in pierced Silver supplied to above at reasonable prices.		
Letter or Note Cases, Saddler's Leather, with Two Pockets from	2	12
Do. with extra Pockets and superior finish	7	8
Do. Limp Russia or Morocco Leather with two or four Pockets Rs. 5 to	12	0
Do. Mounted with Silver Corners Rs. 12 to	22	0
Do. Superior, with extra Pockets and Perpetual Calendar in Morocco or Russia Leather Rs. 12-8 to	18	0
Do. mounted with Silver corners Rs. 20 to	35	0
Note Cases in superior Morocco or Russia Leather, with or without Silver Corners Rs. 8 to	15	0
Do. do. with Perpetual Calendar. Rs. 6-4 to	18	0
Note Cases in Lizard ~~Skin, with two Pockets~~, from	10	0
Do. do. with Silver Corners	20	0
Dubber's Patent Wallet Pocket Books, with self-acting Spring Flap, Small, Medium, and Large Rs. 3-8 to	5	12

TREACHER & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

WRITING DESKS.

	Rs.	a.
The Princess Writing Desk, fitted with Paper, Envelopes, Scissors, Paper Knife, Pen, Pencil, and Ink Bottle, with space for Post Cards and Stamps, in Morocco Leather	37	8
Do. Russia Leather	54	0
The "Imperial" Writing Desk, Double following Desk, lined Roan, fitted with Screw top, Ink Bottle, Pen Tray, Ivory Ruler, Penknife Scissors, Memo Tablet, Paper Knife, Paper, Envelopes, Blotting Book, &c., in Roan Leather.	29	0
Russiado.	80	0
Morocco do.	112	0
The "Connaught" Writing Desk, in French Morocco Leather Rs. 16 to	25	0
The "Dudley" Writing Desk ... from Rs. 45 to	75	0
The "Granville" Writing Desk, from Rs. 24 to	68	0
The "Wolseley" Writing Desk	60	0
School Writing Desks, fitted with Paper, Envelopes, Paper Cutter, Scissors, Pen, Pencil, &c. Rs. 20 to	27	0
Stationery Cabinets, fitted with two sizes Notepaper and Envelopes to match, Ink Range, Inkstand, Porcelain Tablet, on lid, in Morocco or Russia Leather Rs. 20 and	22	8
The Garibaldi Writing Case, in solid Leather, fitted with Pockets for Paper, Envelopes, Blotting Pad, &c., Quarto and Fulscap sizes. Rs. 18 to	24	0
Writing Cabinets with Revolving Fronts, with spaces for two sizes of Notepaper and Envelopes, Post Cards, Stamps, two Ink Bottles, and Pen complete	29	0
Writing Cabinets and Ladies' Work Case combined. Has Pockets for Telegrams, Notepaper, Envelopes, Post Cards, Stamps, &c., and fitted with Ink Bottle, Pen Cleaner, Ladies' Cutlery Pad, together with Needles, Thread, Thimble, &c., in Morocco Leather	45	0

TREACHER & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO'S

WINES AND SPIRITS.
FOR INVALIDS AND CONNOISSEURS.
NOTED ALL OVER INDIA.

BRANDIES.

Rare Old, Black Capsule	53	0
Four Stars **** Very Superior Old	42	8
Three Stars *** Choice Pale	37	4
Two Stars ** Fine Pale	34	0
One Star * Pale, Good "Peg"	31	0
Tricoche & Co.	27	12
Bernardin and Fils	28	0
Francois Marcel's	27	0
Frederic Valentin's	26	8
Red Capsule	27	12
Louis Bechade's	22	0
Lefavre & Co.'s ***	17	8
Do. do. *	16	12
Do. do. * in flasks 2 doz.	18	12
Do. do. * ½ flasks 4 doz.	20	12

WHISKIES.

SCOTCH.

Eleven Years Old } The "Carlton."	42	8
Five Years Old } The "Carlton."	38	4
NAPIER JOHNSTONE'S Old Highland Square Bottle Whisky	29	8
HEART BOTTLE, Finest Highland Malt	26	12
"Glentromie"	24	0
Crown Brand	22	8
"Finest Old Argyle"	20	0

IRISH.

D. W. D. Co.'s "Three Shamrock"	30	8
Do. "One Shamrock"	28	0
Finest Old Irish (C. P. & Co.'s)	26	12
Crown Brand	22	8

THE STANDARD INDIAN SQUAR

MESSRS. SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE'S
"STANDARD INDIAN SQUARE"

IS the best Pianoforte ever constructed for the Indian climate. It has all the good qualities of the world-famed "Grand Sympathetic Square," which the Makers, after years of research, trials, and alterations, have succeeded in transforming to the Most Perfect Piano specially made for extremes of climate like that of India.

Notwithstanding the transformation has been effected at considerable outlay, it has been decided not to increase the Price, which will be the same as that of the Grand Sympathetic Square, viz.

FOR CASH, RS. 780.

Twelve monthly-hire payments	Rs. 72 per month.
Twenty-four do. do.	Rs. 38 per month.
Zinc-lined packing case	Rs. 25 extra.

The weight of the Piano when packed complete is 11 maunds 30 seers.

ADDRESS:

MARCKS & COMPANY, Ld.

SOLE AGENTS FOR THE PIANOFORTES OF MESSRS. SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE, STUTTGART,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

JUST PUBLISHED, TREACHER & CO.'S ILLUSTRATED COMBINED CATALOGUE.

THE great success attending the Publication of the New and Revised Combined Catalogue in November, 1887 and 1888, and the appreciation of its usefulness as a Book of Reference shown by the Company's Constituents, have induced the Management to re-issue the Catalogue in the same form, in the hope that it may meet with as favourable a reception as its predecessor.

The Catalogue is freely illustrated with woodcuts and with many beautifully coloured designs of China, Glass and Jewellery. A reference to its pages shows that no other House in India can offer such a selection of Goods to their Constituents, and proves that the Company is still without a rival, both in the varied nature and great extent of its business.

CATALOGUE SENT FREE ON APPLICATION TO ALL CUSTOMERS.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,

GENERAL MERCHANTS, CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

CIGARS, CHEROOTS.

J. NEUBERG,

MEADOW STREET,
BOMBAY.

CIGARETTES, TOBACCOS.

KEMP AND CO'S LIST OF WINES AND SPIRITS.

ON the quality of the various brands quoted below, most of them specially selected by Mr. D. S. Kemp, purchasers may place the fullest reliance. All will bear the most favourable comparison with any other Wines in the market at the same prices, and many are of qualities very much superior to what their prices indicate.

An analysis of our "Household Claret," made by the late Mr. W. Harris, F. C. S., and reported in the *Bombay Gazette*, showed that the Wine ranked in quality with others sold in this market at a very much higher price. Since then we have spared no efforts to maintain its high character.

	Qts. Rs.	a.	Pts. Rs.	a.
CLARET—				
Household*	10	0	5	8
St. Julien Medoc (J. J. B.)	15	0	8	8
Saint Estephe	18	0	...	
Chianti	18	0	...	
Margaux Bijou	20	0	...	
Fronsac	20	0	12	0
Moulis	28	0	16	0
Chateau Lafitte (J. J. B.)	30	0	...	
Pontet Canet, 1880	36	0	20	0
Chateau Bellegrave (J. J. B.)	50	0	...	
BURGUNDY—				
Beaume	24	0	13	0
Pomard	24	0	13	0
Volnay	32	0	18	0
Chambertin	30	0	16	0
Do. Extra Fine	60	0	33	0
HOCK (Finest Still)—				
Hochheimer, specially selected	23	0	12	8
Geisenheimer	26	0	15	0
Scharlachberg	42	0	24	0
Liebfraumilch	50	0	27	0
SPARKLING HOCK—				
Choicest Brand	38	0	21	0
CHABLIS—				
Montrachet	38	0	21	0
SHERRY—				
Dry Cadiz	24	0	13	0
Jerez Competidor	22	0	...	
Do. Favorita	37	8	...	
Amontillado	30	0	...	
Cardinal	35	0	...	
MADEIRA—				
Cossart, Gordon & Co.'s Choice Reserve	30	0	...	

	Qts. Rs.	a.	Pts. Rs.	a.
PORT—				
Vino de Porto	21	0	...	
Invalid's	24	0	13	0
Graham's Five Crown	39	0	...	
CHAMPAGNE—				
Zipelius & Co.'s	36	0	20	0
Silery	42	0	24	0
Jules Mumm's Carte Blanche	45	0	24	0
Russeau's	52	0	30	0
Moet & Co.'s	55	8	33	0
Roederer's Choice Brand	65	0	35	0
Russeau Frere's Special Cuvee, 1880	70	0	36	0
SAUTERNE—				
Preignac	35	0	20	0
SPARKLING SAUTERNE—				
Normandin Maignen	30	0	16	0
BRANDY—				
Kemp's Fine Old	30	0	...	
Do. do. very aged	48	0	...	
T. Prunier's *	36	0	...	
,, **	42	0	...	
,, ***	48	0	...	
WHISKY—				
Edina (Scotch)	25	8	...	
Banff Whisky (Genuine Highland Malt)	24	0	...	
The "Glen"	30	0	...	
Old Head (Irish)***	24	0	...	
Do. do. ****	26	0	...	
Uam Var (Liqueur)	30	0	...	
Bull	35	0	...	
CHARTREUSE—				
White			3	0
Yellow			4	0
Green			5	0
MARASCHINO DE ZARA			2	8

* Prize Medal, Amsterdam Exhibition, 1883.

KEMP AND CO., LD., BOMBAY.

PHILLIPS & COMPANY'S
FAVOURITE WHISKIES.

"FERRINTOSH,"
THE CREAM OF SCOTCH WHISKIES,
Per dozen Rs. 24.
"OLD VATTED FERRINTOSH,"
PATRONIZED BY ROYALTY,
Per dozen Rs. 28.
OLD IRISH
"RAAL POTHEEN."
Per dozen Rs. 24.

PHILLIPS & Co., Ld.
Fort and Byculla Bridge. } BOMBAY—POONA { Camp & Bhoodwar Peit.

PHILLIPS & COMPANY'S
SALAD REQUISITES.

PURE MALT VINEGAR,
Per bottle As. 6.
FINEST CREAM LUCCA OIL,
Per bottle As. 14.
PURE PEPPERS,
Per bottle As. 8.
THE CELEBRATED
ROYAL MESS RELISH,
Per bottle As. 12.

PHILLIPS & Co., Ld.
Fort and Byculla Bridge. } BOMBAY—POONA { Camp & Bhoodwar Peit.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BALLOON ASCENT
AND
PARACHUTE DESCENT
B[illegible] MR. PERCIVAL SPENCER,
TO-MORROW AT 5 P. M.,
AT
BYCULLA,
Opposite the Victoria Gardens.

MILITARY

Gates open at 2 p. m.

n order to give visitors an opportunity of seeing the Balloon filled, and witnessing the Ascent of the Pilot Balloons.

The Mahalaxmi Station of the B. B. and C. I. Railway, and the Chinchpoogly Station of the G. I. P. Railway, are the nearest ones to the Balloon grounds.

Special arrangements are made with the Tramway Company for the convenience of the visitors.

PRICES OF ADMISSION

Re. 1, and Reserved Enclosure Seats Rs. 2 and Rs. 3.

Tickets may be obtained of Messrs. Soundy and Co., Ld., or of Mr. J. B. Karani, Fort.

THE
COLUMBIA ELITE ROLLER SKATING RINK,
Opposite the Victoria Terminus,
NOW OPEN TO THE PUBLIC
From 5 to 7-30 and 8-30 to 11 p.m.
ADMISSION, TUESDAY NIGHT, 8 Annas.
Other Nights, Re. 1, unless otherwise advertised.
ADMISSION EVERY EVENING, 5 to 7-30.
(8 annas.)

THE RINK is also OPEN every morning, except SATURDAY, for PRACTICE for LADIES only from 10 to 12.

To this Session admission is free.

The Session from 7 to 9 for GENTLEMEN, has been discontinued.

SATURDAY MORNING, from 10 to 12-30,
AND
SATURDAY AFTERNOON, 2 to 4.
CHILDREN'S MATINEE.
Children under 12, Free. Adults, 8 Annas.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON, DEC. 7 AT 3.
There will be an Half-mile Race for Children under 12. year Prize a Pair of Steel Skates.
WEDNESDAY NIGHT, DEC. 11,
A One-mile Race for Amateurs—Prize Roller-bearing Wheels.

NOVELTY THEATRE.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 9th,
THE RENOWNED AND ONLY
HUDSON'S (NEW) SURPRISE PARTY,
INTRODUCING
OUDA, THE ÆRIAL MARVEL.

Miss Lily C. Baber, Australia's Primadonna; Miss May Hapgood, the great Solo Pianiste; Misses Nelly Harley, Ada Clements, Laura Roberts, Lillie Linton; Messrs. T. Hudson, H. Gilbert, Clarence Lyndon, and C. Naylor are, as a combination,

ACTRESSES OF ARTISTIC EXCELLENCE,
Vocalists of Exceptional Ability,
Instrumentalists of Unequalled Novelty,
Terpsichorean Artists Singularly Dexterous.

A High-class Combination of Unprecedented Parallel in the Annals of Indian Amusement.

SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY COMPANY.
NOTICE.

THE latest date for receipt of TENDERS for CLOTHING, is extended from 6th to 20th December, 1889.

J. G. LINDSAY, Colonel, R E.,
Agent and Chief Engineer.
Dharwar, 2nd December, 1889.

COMMISSARIAT NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received on THURSDAY next, the 12th instant, at 1 p.m. (local time), by the Commissariat Storekeeper-General, for the supply of the undermentioned articles, required for Troops as per Schedule (local).

4 Ghee-Tins Testing Apparatus.
2,000 Tins for Ghee.
1,000 Boxes, Wooden (for Ghee-Tins).

Forms of Tenders with further particulars can be obtained from the above officer.

D. BAKER, Lieut.
For Comt. Storekeeper-General.
Comt. Storekeeper-Genl.'s Office, Bombay, 4th Dec. 1889.

NOW READY.
BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The *BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY* prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe contains, in addition to all the News of the Week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance) Rs. 12.
Single Copy .... Annas 4.
"Bombay Gazette" Office, Rampart-Row, Fort.

NOW READY.
THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT and SUMMARY OF TRADE.

Published once a week at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

The Bombay Price Current contains—
A Specially-Written Market Report.
Freight Report, &c.
Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week.
Imports and Exports of Bullion.
Quotations of Imports and Exports, and Customs' Duties.
Comparative Summaries of Exports from Bombay, up to date as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period as far back as 1870 and 1878 respectively.
Comparative Summaries of Imports of Piece-Goods and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the month, and the same period as far back as 1870 and 1878 respectively.
Share Lists and Rates of Exchange.
List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, arrivals and departures of Vessels during the week, and Vessels expected from Out and Home Ports.
Charters and Engagements.

Annual Subscription in advance.... Rs 10
Single Copy .... Annas. 4

IN THE COURT FOR THE RELIEF OF INSOLVENT DEBTORS, BOMBAY.

In the matter of NENSI NATHU, of Bombay, a Dealer in Furniture and Glassware, and having his place of business in Chukla Street and at Byculla, in Bombay, an adjudged Insolvent.

WHEREAS the petition of MAHOMEDBHAI EBRAHIM, the Petitioning Creditor of the abovenamed Insolvent, Nensi Nathu, verified by the declaration of the said Petitioning Creditor, MAHOMEDBHAI EBRAHIM, was filed in this Honorable Court on this day, and whereas the said Nensi Nathu has been this day duly adjudged to have committed an act of insolvency under the provisions of Section nine of the Act Eleven and Twelve Victoria, Chapter twenty-one; It is ordered that all the real and personal estate and effects of the said Insolvent, Nensi Nathu, be vested in the Official Assignee of this Honorable Court. And it is further ordered that the said Insolvent, Nensi Nathu, do within thirty days from the date hereof file a Schedule in this Honorable Court in the form in Schedule C to the said Act annexed, containing the statement of his debts, estate and effects. Dated this 4th day of December 1889.

C. W. L. JACKSON,
Clerk of the Court.
Court House, Clerk of the Court's Office, Fort, Bombay, this 4th day of December 1889.

NOTICE.

BEFORE ORDERING your ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS and MAGAZINES for 1890, be sure you apply for a price list of

S. L. NORMAN AND CO.
REGULARITY AND PROMPTNESS CERTAIN.
DO NOT DELAY IN SENDING YOUR ORDERS.

S. L. NORMAN AND CO.,
NEWSPAPER & PERIODICAL SUPPLY AGENTS.
MEDOWS STREET, FORT, AND PRINCE'S DOCK,
BOMBAY.
Price List post free on application.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SWITCHBACK RAILWAY.

NOW RUNNING DAILY. GREAT SUCCESS. Reduced Prices to enable every one to participate in this health-giving amusement.

Entrance ... 2 Annas
Switchback Railway ... 4 do.

Books of Tickets to be obtained at the Switchback (12 for Rs. 2-8).

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 6TH,
GRAND MILITARY AND NAVAL DAY.
Soldiers, Sailors, and Volunteers in Uniform, Half Price.
Band of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles, from 8 to 11-30 P.M.

I HAVE THIS DAY established myself as a Commission Agent under the style of T. G. YOUNG and Co.

T. G. YOUNG.
Bombay, 5th December, 1889.

NOTICE.

ONE CURRENCY NOTE made over to the Police on the 4th instant. Any person claiming it to apply at the Head Police Office, Byculla, between 11 a.m. and 2 p.m.

F. J. WISE, Colonel,
Acting Commissioner of Police.
Bombay, 5th December, 1889.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
NOTICE.
CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS.
RETURN TICKETS AT REDUCED FARES.

FIRST and Second Class RETURN TICKETS at a FARE AND A HALF will be issued between any two Stations on this Railway, from SATURDAY, the fourteenth of December, 1889, to TUESDAY, the thirty-first of December, 1889 (both days inclusive), available for the Return Journey up to and including Wednesday, the fifteenth of January 1890.

2. For the CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS First and Second class Through Return Tickets, as under, will be issued on the above conditions and at the following rates, namely:—

	First Class. Rs.	a.	p.	Second Class. Rs.	a.	p.
Between Bombay via Itarsi and Agra and Cawnpur	78	9	0	39	5	0

HENRY CONDER,
General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, Dec. 5, 1889.

NOTICE is hereby given that NARRON CURRUMSEE has contracted to sell the property hereunder described. All persons having claims against the said property by way of inheritance, gift, mortgage, lease, lien or otherwise, are hereby required to make them known in writing to the undersigned, at their office, No. 11, Tamarind Lane, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any, and the same, if any, will be considered as waived. Dated this 2nd day of December 1889.

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house built and standing thereon, situate on the east side of Bapoo Khote Street (otherwise called Jamblee Molah), in the Sub-district of Bhooleshwar in the Island of Bombay. (The said piece of ground contains by admeasurement eighty-seven square yards or thereabouts and is assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 2890, and the said dwelling-house is assessed by the Collector of House assessment under No. 56), and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the East by the public sweeper's passage, on or towards the West by the aforesaid Bapoo Khote Street or Jamblee Molah, on or towards the North by the public passage, and on or towards the South by the house of Rahimtoolla Sayanee; which said dwelling-house and premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the tenants of Narayan Curamsi.

CHITNIS, MOTILAL & MALVI,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

NOTICE is hereby given that Mr. ESOOFALLY HEPTOOLA has contracted to sell the undermentioned property. Any and all person or persons having any claim in or to the said property or any part or part thereof, by way of sale, mortgage, gift, inheritance, lease, or otherwise, is and are hereby required to make the same known in writing to us at our office No. 27, Meadow Street, Fort, and to the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes, within 14th days from the date hereof; otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim, and the same will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, together with the messuage, tenements or dwelling-house and a bungalow standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the west side of the Khetwady main road, without the Fort of Bombay, in the registration subdistrict of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 2050 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of land revenue under old Nos. 2628, 2629, 2631, and 2632, new, No. A-9842, old Survey No. 841, and new Survey No. 2-7384 and bounded as follows:—that is to say on or towards the East by the said Khetwady main road, on or towards the West by the property of Babu Amiroon Nissa, on or towards the North by the property of Sorabjee Kavasji Pavowala, and on or towards the South by the Khetwady Fifteenth Lane, which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under street No 1 and ward No 1893, and are now in the occupation of Mr. Jangirji Burjorji Vacha and other tenants of the said Esoofally Heptoola.—Dated the 5th day of December 1889.

PESTONJEE AND RUSTIM,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO'S
WINES AND SPIRITS.
FOR INVALIDS AND CONNOISSEURS.

NOTED ALL OVER INDIA.

BORDEAUX, Red.

		Rs.	as.
Chateau Lafite	After Dinner	39	8
Chateau Rauzan		35	8
Chateau Palmer		29	4
Larose ...	Dinner	26	0
St. Julien ...		23	0
St. Estephe ...		17	12
St. Julien, Medoc	Breakfast	18	0
Medoc, Bombay Botld.		13	0

BORDEAUX, White.

	Rs.	as.
Haut Sauternes	28	4
Barsac	22	0
Graves	17	12

BURGUNDY.

		Rs.	as.
Chambertin ...	Still Red	37	8
Volnay ...		26	8
Beaune ...		22	0
Light Chablis (White)		20	12

CUTLER PALMER & CO.'S
Four Star **** Cognac.

CERTIFICATE.

I have carefully analysed a sample of VERY SUPERIOR OLD COGNAC, forwarded to me by Messrs. Cutler, Palmer & Co., Wine Merchants, London, in labelled bottles with branded corks, and capsuled, and find such to be of excellent strength, thoroughly matured by age, and free from all noxious ingredients. It possesses the full ethereal flavour or bouquet of the best brands, is eminently palatable, and is in all respects of first class quality.

(Sd.) STEVENSON MACADAM, F.R.S.E., F.C.S., F.I.C.,
Lecturer on Chemistry, &c.
Price per doz. quarts. Rs. 42 8.

SALES BY AUCTION.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.
41, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL OPPORTUNITY TO THOSE DESIROUS OF ERECTING MILL, BUNGALOW OR CHAWL.

AUCTION SALE of two vacant pieces of land in very close proximity to the Mahim Station of the B. B. and C. I. Railway.

High Court Suit, No. 258 of 1887.
Pranjivandas Samuldas and others .... Plaintiff,
vs.
Govind Ramjee .... Defendant.

Under instructions of the receiver in the above suit, and on account and at the risk of Govind Ramjee, the defendant and first purchaser, Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises (if not previously disposed of by private contract), on WEDNESDAY, the 18th day of December next, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, viz.:—

All that vacant piece of land, situate on either side of, and in very close proximity to, the Mahim Station of the B. B. and C. I. Railway.

The piece of land, situate on the east of the station, admeasures 28,418 square yards or thereabouts, and is well adapted for a large mill. A portion of the land has been quarried upon, and this would serve the purpose of a tank, or, at any rate, facilitate the digging thereof.

The other piece, which is situate on the other side of the said station, admeasures 12,796 square yards or thereabouts, and, on account of its situation, is admirably situated for a chawl or range of buildings.

This piece contains numerous toddy, mango and other trees, and three large wells.

Both lots will be sold together or separately as may be found convenient or advisable.

For further particulars apply to the receiver's attorneys, Messrs. Mansukhlal, Damodar and Jamsetjee, at their office, No. 91, Medows Street, or to the undersigned. Dated this 29th day of November 1889.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.
Bombay, December 6, 1889.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 5, APOLLO STREET.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 7th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 27, Albion Place, Byculla, handsome teakwood and blackwood French-polished household furniture, plated, glass and crockery ware, fancy Japanese and China vases, rich table ornaments, oleographs and pictures, Persian and Brussels carpets, handsome table and hanging kerosine lamps, &c., the property of G. H. COLE, Esq.

The property is now on view.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 7th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, a quantity of grey and colored piece-goods, prints, &c.

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 handsome strong glass-fronted miniature brougham, in very good order.
1 handsome strong bay Australian gelding, quiet to ride and drive.
1 second-hand E. B. four-seated open carriage in very good order by "Kesterton."
1 strong bay powerful Arab horse, 14-2½, 8 years old, quiet to ride and drive.
1 chesnut Arab galloway, quiet in harness and saddle.
1 handsome strong glass-fronted miniature brougham, with handsome strong bay Australian horse and harness.
1 handsome strong bay Arab, 14-1½, very good infantry charger, goes in harness.
1 strong Calcutta-built office shigram, in very good order.
1 handsome Arab bay pony, 13-1½, quiet to ride and drive. Has played polo.
1 high pony cart suitable for pony, 13 to 13-2, English-made and in good condition.

AUCTION SALE OF PRICE & Co.'S WELL-KNOWN PERFUMERY.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 7th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, an invoice of Price and Co.'s celebrated perfumery, consisting of eau de Cologne, glycerine, brown Windsor honey soaps, pomade, hair oil, damask and white rose, wood violet, spring flower, Kiss-me-quick, Milleflower, sarsaparilla, Bloom of Roses, &c., &c.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR INVESTORS.
AUCTION SALE OF THE PRINCE OF WALES MILLS.

On MONDAY, the 9th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co., Auctioneers, will, by order of the mortgagees, put up for sale by Public Auction in one lot, at their sale rooms No. 22, Apollo Street, the leasehold property hereunder described, and the engines, boilers, machinery, and plant, belonging to the Prince of Wales Spinning and Manufacturing Company, Limited, on account and at the risk of the mortgagors, the said Prince of Wales Spinning and Manufacturing Company, Limited, under a power of sale contained in the indenture of mortgage, bearing date the 15th day of April, 1885. All that piece or parcel of leasehold land or ground, containing by admeasurement twenty-four thousand five hundred and forty-seven square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos. 58, 59 and 288, situate on the south side of a public passage on the Chinchpoogly Road, in the sub-district formerly of Maadvie, but now of Bombay, in the island of Bombay, and bounded on the north by the said public passage, on the south by the property of Maneckjee Sorabjee Powalla, on the east by a public passage, and on the west partly by the property of Haji Gool Mahomed Haji Abdool Rehman, partly by the property of Hajee Mahomed Haji Abdool Karim and partly by the property of Haji Abdool Sookoor Cuddoo, which said premises were formerly and now are in the possession of the Prince of Wales Spinning and Manufacturing Company, Limited, together with the buildings and erections standing thereon, and all rights, easements, and appurtenances belonging thereto.

The above described property is held under a lease dated the 16th day of April, 1879, for a term of 95 years, from the 2nd day of October, 1878.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned, or to Messrs. Payne, Gilbert and Sayani, attorneys for the mortgagees, at their offices, No. 20 Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

On WEDNESDAY, the 11th December, at 1 p.m. Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Gowalia Tank Road, the stock-in-trade of Messrs. Gangjee Veerjee and Co., closing up his G. Tank establishment, consisting of blackwood and teakwood french-polished plain and carved household furniture of the latest design, best plated ware, very rich crockery and glass ware, very handsome Satsuma and Kanga flower vases, rich table ornaments, Persian and Brussels carpets, pieces of rich plush and chintz for lining table and hanging kerosine lamps, and many other sundry articles.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view from to-morrow.

On THURSDAY, the 12th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at "The Middle Altamont," Cumballa Hill, the very valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French-polished substantial-made household furniture of the latest design and best workmanship by "Wimbridge" and "John Roberts," best plated ware, very rich crockery and glassware, handsome China and Japanese flower vases, rich table ornaments, first-rate oil paintings and oleographs, very rich Persian and velvet carpets, a first-rate mahogany grand square pianoforte by Schiedmayer, in very good order, a handsome English-built four-wheeled dog-cart nearly new, a collection of choice plants, &c, the property of A. LESLIE, Esq.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view from to-morrow.

On MONDAY, the 16th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Love Lane, Byculla, in the bungalow lately in the occupation of Mr. Premchand Roychand, by order of the trustees, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood plain and carved F. P. household furniture, 1, 2, 4, and 8-lights hanging argand lamps, 2 and 4-light wall shades, handsome large velvet and Brussels carpets, handsome open-carved large screens, handsome large clocks by "James McCabe" and other well-known makers, rich table ornaments, handsome China and Japanese vases, first-rate pictures and oleographs, large size globe lamps, garden benches and chairs, &c., &c., &c.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

BENNETT & CO.
Bombay, December 6, 1889.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
7, MARINE STREET.

SALE OF 500 CASES RUSSIAN KEROSINE OIL.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 7th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Mazagon Kerosine Oil Bunder, at the Port Trust Godown No. 10, on account and at the risk of the purchaser Currimbhoy Jeewajee—

Ex s.s. Badsworth.

500 cases Russian kerosine oil, "Star and Crescent" brand.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

PRIME MESS BEEF FOR SALE.

On MONDAY next, the 9th inst., at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, by order of Messrs. James Mackintosh and Co., in lots to suit purchasers—

10 casks extra prime mess beef, landed on 16th Nov. ex s. s. Belgravia.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY next, the 9th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms—

10 bales grey shirtings.
5 ,, ,, dhoties.
15 cases prints.
5 ,, muslins.

On account and at the risk of the defaulting indentor Abdoolally Ebram—

A B & C 1-10—10 cases each 25 dozen bottles eau-de-cologne.

A B & C 3319—1 case 150 gross lead pencils, Nos. 210, 245, and 3 0.

On account and at the risk of Messrs. Noorbhoy Esmalljee and Goolamally Moosajee—

35 runlets of coal tar.

On account and at the risk of Abdool Hoosein Soolemanjee Jafferjee—

VB 1030 MB 25826—1 case beads.
P & C 1 33-1 1 ,,

On account and at the risk of Mahomedally Esoofbhoy:

VB 1031 MB 25826—1 case beads.

On account and at the risk of Jeewajee Nuthoobhoy—

VB 900—1 case beads.

On account and at the risk of the defaulting indentor Ramtoolla Motun—

1 case satin.

At 2 P.M.

1 strong-built canoe-shaped new landau.
1 strong serviceable mail-phaeton.
1 strong waggonette.
1 handsome light victoria.

And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

On TUESDAY next, the 10th December, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Wodehouse Road, Colaba, near the Tramway Terminus, the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, crockery and glassware, table and hanging lamps, pictures, carpets, ornaments, &c., the property of E. TAURINES, Esq.

The property is now on view,

SALE OF SUPERIOR FANCY WOOLEN CLOTH.

On WEDNESDAY next, the 11th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their rooms—

15 cases superior fancy woollen cloth, consisting of all-wool mixed colour coatings diamond Satara cloth, black twilled coatings, blue and grey naps, coloured check coatings, bird's eye coating, all-wool black and blue twill coating, coloured Venetian, colored corkscrew check and stripe coating, Japanese coating, &c.

The pieces, which are from 10 to 20 yards in length, will be sold singly to suit all buyers, and will be on view from to-morrow.

SALE of handsome Arab Horses at the Stables of Shaik Essa bin Curtas, Bellasis Road, Byculla.

On WEDNESDAY, the 11th December, at 2 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Stables of Shaik Essa bin Curtas, Bellasis Road—

A number of handsome fresh Arab horses, consisting of hunters, chargers, and hacks.

CRAWFORD & CO.
Bombay, December 6, 1889.

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TO BE OPENED on the 20th December, at LANOWLI, the LANOWLI GYMKHANA HOTEL, newly built, with every convenience of latest designs. Excellent table. Goods view and westerly breeze. Under European management.

A YOUNG WIDOW LADY, residing at a Winter Seaside Resort in the South of England, is anxious to receive two or three little Anglo-Indian CHILDREN in her private family to board and educate. The greatest care would be given to both moral and physical training, with every comfort of a well-appointed home. Good references. For further particulars, etc., apply "P.," care of this office.

FOR SALE,—Indian Model Piano by D'Almaine & Co., London, nearly new. Price Rs. 350. Apply to Col. PEMBERTON, Marine Battalion.

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IMPORTANT to MOFUSSIL RESIDENTS.—From 5th December 1889 to 5th January 1890, Dantra and Co. will send their superior quality of goods free of all charges to any Railway station in India. For further particulars and minimum quantity of goods, apply to N. B. DANTRA and Co, 33, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

WANTED, a Gentleman to take MANAGEMENT of an INDENT business. None but those having had a similar experience need apply. A permanent situation and good prospects offered to a suitable man (married man preferred). "M.," care of this office.

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BOMBAY GYMKHANA CLOSED RACES. SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY, the 7th and 11th December 1889. Tickets for admission to the Grand Stand can be had on application to Ludha Ebrahim and Co., Bellasis Road.

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City of Bombay Mf'g. Ld	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,015
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Connaught Mills Ld.	840	00	500	Rs. 1	675
Coorla S. & W. Ld.	1,800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	505
David Mills Co., Ld.	1,600	500	Rs. 40	Rs. 25	510
hun Mills, Ld.	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 0	950
Empress S. & W. Co.	1,415½	500	500	Rs. 2	650
Framjee Petit S. and Mf'g. Co., Ld.	250	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	535exd
Gordon S. & Mf'g. Co.	700	150	150	Rs. 20	130
Guzerat Ginning & Mfg. Co., Limited		1,000	1,000	–	...
Guzerat S. & W. Co.	420	1,000	1,000	...	83
Hindustan S. & W. Mills Co., Ld.	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	780
Howard & Bullough Mills Co., Ld.	1,500	500	500	...	650
Hingunghat Mill Co.	700	575	500	Rs. 37	725nom
Hyderabad Deccan S.	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	715
Indian Mfg Co., Ld.	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	950xd
Imperial Cotton Mills	1,360	500	500	Rs. 25	500
Jamshed Mfg. Co.	1,600	250	25	Rs. 1	305
James Greaves Mill	1,320	500	50	Rs. 2	675
Jaffer Ali S. & W. Co., Ld., Original	600	50	0		100
Increased	1,483	250	250	Rs. 14	
Jubilee Mfg. Co Ld.	–	900	1,000	–	775
Jewraj Balloo S. & W.	1,100	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	900
Khandesh S. & W.	750	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	600
Khattow Makanjee S.	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	585
Lukhmidas Khimjee	1,000	00	1,000	Rs. 50	865
Leopold S. Bleaching	3,500	0	100	Rs. 5	162
Madras United S.	600½		1,000	Rs. 100	2,000
Mahaluxmi S. & W.	650	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	550
Maharaja Mysore S.	4,500	100	100	Rs. 7	105
Mazagon S. & Mfg.	5,000	250	250	Rs. 5	117½
Morarjee Goculdas S.	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 75	1,625
Maneckjee Petit Mfg.	4,050	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,120
New Great Eastern	1,500	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	690
National S. & W. Co	600	1,000	1,000	...	250
Oriental S & W. Co.	5,720		625	Rs. 12½	375
People of India S.	1,000	50	250	Rs.	60
Presidency Mills Co.	743	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,115
Prince of Wales S.	2,189		125		10
Queen S. & W. Co.	799	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	812½
Ripon Mfg. Co., Ld	641	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,125
asson S. & W. Co., Ld.	1,500	1,000	1,000	25	1,590
Sassoon and Alliance Silk Mill Co., Ld.	1,716	500	500	...	500
Sholapore S. & W. Co.		10	1,000	Rs. 60	1,30
Soonderdas S. & W.	650	1,000	1,006	Rs. 35	415
Southern Mahratta S. & W. Co., Ld.	2,400	250	252	Rs. 15	290
Swadeshi Mills Co, Ld.	4,000	500	500	–	315
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	740
Sun Mills Ld	1,300	250	250	..	260
Victoria Mfg. Co., Ld.	600	0	1,000	Rs. 25	405
Veeramgaum S. & Mfg	800	500	500		..
Venishunker Luxmishunker Cotton Mill Co., Ld.		500	..	Rs. 20	500
Western India S.	1	1,000		Rs. 25	52
Britania	1,000	1,000	1,0.0	Nil	50

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock Ashdown	1,000 750	200 150	200 150	10 p.ct	215 165
Badham Pile & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs. 14	142
Bapty Co., Ld.	625		185	Nil	60
Bombay Land & Building Co., Ld.		00	0	6 p.c.	600
Bombay Flour Mill Co.	750	500	500	10 p.c.	630
[illegible]ombay Ice Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	Rs. 5	88
[illegible]mbay & Burmah [illegible]ding Corporation.	1,000	2,500	165	Rs.	3,500
(3rd Issue)	2,000	62	375	Rs.	875
[illegible]icipal Bonds	...	...	...	p.c.	106
[illegible]sdale Dyeing Co.	1,000	500		...	200
[illegible]er, Madon Ld	3,000	100	100	Rs.	5
[illegible]n Paper Mills	1,000	500	500	Nil	470
[illegible] and Northern [illegible] Flour	1,500	200	200	...	170
[illegible] Co., Ld.	500	100	40	...	40
[illegible] Guaranteed [illegible]ip As.	5,000	100	10	10 p.c.	11
[illegible]nd Gold [illegible]., Limited	12,000	25	25		5½
[illegible] Lighterage	500	256	250	...	75
[illegible]., Ld.	4,000	200	175	Rs. 26½	365
[illegible]o., Ld.	4,000	00	100	Rs. 10	75
[illegible]l Co.	300	100	100	13 p.c.	70
[illegible]undry	500	100	100	...	60ni
[illegible]overnment Life As.	5,000	200	50	10 p.c.	210
[illegible] Loan Asso.	5,000	20	20	8 p.s.	20
[illegible]ning Co.	6,000	000	1000	Rs. 20	365
[illegible]our Mills	2,500	100	100	Nil	65
[illegible] & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs.	101
[illegible] & Co., Ld.	1,000	100	...	9 p.c.	101
[illegible]ell and Austin.	1,000	...	95	...	80
[illegible]one Co., Ld.	19,000	25	500	Rs. 5-8	12
[illegible]acher & Co., Ld.	1,305	500	100	Rs. 85	1,270
[illegible]hacker & Co., Ld.	1,500	100		Rs. 10	130
Western India Flour	000	1	125	Nil.	35
M Mcdy & Co					38
Bhownugger City P. & M. Co., Ld	550	250	250	Rs. 15	230½

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 14-9
Carolas	„ 240
Mexican Dollars	„ 223
Five-Franc Pieces	„
Bar Silver, 17½ betterness	„ 106-8
Gold Leaf	„ 23-4
Bar Gold, 10 oz. English, 100 touch	„ 23-2
Australian Gold, 100 touch	„ 23-2
Bombay Bar Gold, 100 touch	„ 23
Pekin do.	„ 22-9

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, &c.

Four per cent	98-11-16
Four-and-a-half per cent	102½
Municipal 5 per cent. Debenture Loans	104½
Six per cent. Municipal Loan House Rate	
New French Loan 5 pr. ct. 1872	
City of Paris Loan	228
Port Trust Bonds	96½

EXCHANGE.

	Terms.	Rate
London Banks	On demand	1s. 4 5-8d.
Do. do.	Telegraphic	1s. 4 19-32d.
Do. do.	3 Months' sight.	1s. 4 23-32d.
Do. do.	4 Do do.	1s. 4d.
Do. do.	6 Do. do.	1s. 4 13-16d.
Do. Credit	3 Do do.	1s. 4 7-8d.
Do. do.	6 Do do.	1s. 5 1-32d.
Do. Documents.	3 Do do.	1s. 4 29-32d.
Do. do.	6 Do do.	1s. 4 1-16d.
France	3 Do do.	178
Do.	6 Do. do.	179
Calcutta	At sight	100 1-32
Do.	60 days do.	99⅞
Madras	At sight	100 1-16
Do.	30 days' do.	99⅞
hina	60 Do. do.	220

THE ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP.—Pure mild, and emollient.—This essentially complexion soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use, especially where the skin is sensitive, or has become roughened by exposure on land or sea. It never irritates, and hence has a soothing and pleasantly purifying tendency, is particularly valuable in hot climates. A luxury for the toilet and the bath. Indispensable for children. Delicately perfumed. Sold by all chemists. Agents, Treacher and Co., Bombay.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Fifth Criminal Sessions, 10 a.m.
Meeting, Natural Products Committee, Municipal Office, 5-15 p.m.
All Saints' Sale of Work, Mazagon.
Music at the Yacht Club, 9 p.m.
Switchback Railway.
Columbia Skating Rink, 5 to 7-30 p.m. and 8-30 to 11 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday:—Assyria (s), from Persian Gulf; and Nurjahan (s), Calcutta.

VESSEL SAILED.—The steamer Imperator sailed yesterday for Trieste.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s.s. Algoma entered the dock on Wednesday, and the s.s. Assyria yesterday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s.s. Melpomene, and s.s. Arabia left the dock on Wednesday last, and the s.s. Imperator yesterday.

GYMKHANA CLOSED RACES.—Lotteries for the Gymkhana closed races will be held at the Gymkhana this evening at 5-30 p.m.

FAIR.—The annual Nana Sunkerset's Fair will be held to-day, and will continue for five successive days.

HOUSEBREAKING AND THEFT.—The shop of Luximon Ganesh at Girgaum Road was broken into on Wednesday night. The thief effected an entrance by removing an iron bar from a window facing a sweeper's gully, and property consisting of twenty velvet caps, valued at Rs. 12, and two waterproof umbrellas worth Rs. 3, were stolen.

MEETING OF THE NATURAL PRODUCTS COMMITTEE.—A preliminary meeting of the members of the Committee for the Natural Products and Manufactures of Western India in connection with the Victoria Gardens fete in honour of the visit of H. R. H. Prince Albert Victor of Wales, will be held in the Corporation Hall, Municipal Office, Bombay, to-day at 5-15 p.m.

FEAST OF THE IMMACULATE CONCEPTION.—On Sunday next the sons from Calangute, Bardez, residing in Bombay, are going to celebrate their annual feast of the Immaculate Conception, one of the grandest in the Catholic calendar, in the Church of St. Francis Xavier, Dabul. The High Mass will commence at 8 o'clock with an exposition of the Blessed Sacrament. The Rev. Joveniano D'Souza, a distinguished orator and a native of the same village, will preach on the occasion.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—By the kind permission of Colonel Collingwood and the officers, the Band of the Gloster Regiment will play the following programme at the Club after dinner, this evening, commencing at 9 o'clock:—

Overture	Banditen Strieche	Suppe.
Valse	Rosee du Matin	Fahrbach.
Selection	Reminiscences of England	Godfrey.
Valse	Wein Weib and Gesang	Strauss.
Selection	Bard of Scotland	Sauer.
Lancers	Doris	Bucalossi.

DEATH FROM LOCKJAW.—An inquest was held by the Coroner yesterday at Lohar Chawl Street respecting the death of a labourer named Gunnoo Suddoo, aged 40 years. About nine days ago, while deceased was placing a ladder against a wall at the back of a house in Dhobie Tallao Third Lane, the ladder struck against a window on the second storey of the house and broke it from its hinges. The window fell and struck the deceased on the head. He did not pay much attention to his wound till Tuesday when he was seized with lockjaw. He was taken to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, and there his wound was dressed, but he died at 3 o'clock yesterday morning. The verdict was, that the death of Gunnoo Suddoo was caused by tetanus following a wound on the head which he had received by a window accidentally falling upon him.

A LAWLESS GANG.—At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Cooper, Luxmon Chimnajee was charged with assaulting Sadu Javajee while under the influence of liquor, on Wednesday night. Several witnesses were called, and the accused in questioning them, stated that Sadu was the leader of a dangerous gang who were the terror of the neighbourhood. The complainant, a mild and peacable-looking individual, brought evidence to prove that accused was very drunk and had demanded liquor at several houses; last of all at complainant's house, and when refused he became violent and struck him three times. Accused made a futile attempt to cross-examine the various witnesses, stating in the course of his remarks that he could bring no one to defend him, as all were in fear of Sadu and his gang. The police sepoy who arrested him proved that he was drunk at the time in question, and Mr. Coopsr fined him two rupees.

THE COLUMBIA SKATING RINK.—This place of amusement grows steadily in popular favour. At the morning sessions from 10 to 12 for ladies only, the rink is thronged with the gentler sex, who are making rapid progress in the art, and the large staff of instructors are kept continually busy assisting and teaching beginners. The evening session from 5 to 7-30 is growing more popular every day, and as the night sessions, are always crowded, the opening of the rink in the early part of the evening gives a great many people, who live at a distance, and are unable to attend at the night sessions, a better opportunity of indulging in the pleasures of rinking. The next event will be the Children's Half-mile Skating Race on Saturday afternoon. The management have announced they will give the winner a handsome pair of steel skates. On Wednesday night, the 11th, the Gentlemen's One Mile Skating Race comes of. As there are already several of the fastest skaters in Bombay entered for the race, it should prove interesting and exciting. The prize for this race will be a Rs. 50 pair of roller-bearing wheeled skates.

A DOUBLE CHARGE.—At the Girgaum Police Court yerterday Gunput Nuthoo was charged by Inspector Cobb before Mr. P. Ryan on two separate charges of theft—one with stealing a silver necklace, valued at Rs. 1-8, from the child of a woman named Toolsi, residing at Cammateepoora, on the 1st instant, and the other with stealing a carpet and a brass cup, valued at Rs. 2-8, the property of Mulloo Syanna, from his residence at Cammateepoora, on the 3rd instant. In the first case, the accused was asked by Toolsi to keep an eye on her child, who was lying asleep in her room, during her absence, but on her return she found the silver necklake missing from the child's neck, and accused denied all knowledge of it. In the second charge the accused visited Mulloo Syanna at his residence on the 3rd instant, and soon after he had left Mulloo missed the carpet and the brass cup, which had been left on a chair in his room. In both instances the accused was suspected of having committed the theft, and was handed over to the police, who, upon enquiry, recovered the whole of the stolen property from three separate Marwarree moneylenders residing at Cammateepoora. Gunput Nuthoo, on pleading guilty to both charges, was convicted and sentenced to an accumulated term of three months' rigorous imprisonment.

AN ILLEGAL GRATIFICATION.—This was a case in which a muccadam, named Bruttan Shaw Sultan Shaw was charged with receiving illegal gratification. Bagra Assaw, a municipal bigarree living at Colaba, gave evidence to the effect that the accused had been his muccadam for a year. He said he had a wife named Bhema Ananthee, and that she had acted as bigaree in the place of Annu Rukmin, wife of Sukia Balnak. Annu did not return at the expiration of her leave and then the accused came to him and offered to get his own wife confirmed permanently in her place. Mr. Crawford, who appeared on behalf of the Municipalty, conducted the examination. It appeared that the accused had frequently demanded money from Bagra, that he might confirm his wife, but he had always refused on the plea of having no money. Bagra received his wages on November 22 and was upon that day again accosted by the muccadam and asked for money. The witness stated that he then went to the police, having beforehand promised the accused that he would agree to his proposal. He then made certain arrangements with the subedar and with a jemadar belonging to the detective branch, and acting upon their advice laid a trap for the man. The subadar and the jemadar both hid themselves in a shop in Colaba. Bagra received the money, amounting to six rupees, which had been previously marked, and went out alone to wait for the appearance of the accused, who had been ascertained to be coming to endeavour to extort money from him. He shortly appeared, received the marked coins, and was immediately arrested by the police officers who had been in hiding in the shop. Mr. Crawford called the jemadar and other witnesses, who all helped to confirm what the first witness had stated. The accused, in defending himself, stated that he did not take the money with the idea of receiving a bribe, but as part payment of a debt which the witness Bagra had long owed him; that it was not in his power to confirm any one. He further stated that there was an ill-feeling existing between himself and the bigarries. The case was then adjourned until to-day 11 a.m. The prisoner was remanded as he was unable to produce securities for bail.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B I S N Co's ss Lawada, 2,140 tons, Captain J P Nailor, cleared yesterday for Rangoon and Moulmein, with a general cargo, Mr T Curlen as cabin passenger, and one deck passenger.

THE Asiatic S N Co's s s Nurjahan, 1,936 tons Captain A S Young, arrived in harbour yesterday morning from Calcutta via coast ports, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr. and Mrs. Greaves, Mr S E Greaves, Miss Peendergast, Mr H M Waldeck and 13 deck passengers on board,

THE B I S N Co's s s Assyria. 969 tons, Captain J Robertson, arrived in harbour yesterday morning from the Persian Gulf via Karachee with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr. Shaik Ally, Mr Jassim Mahmed Ebrahim, Mr Yassuf Khaja, Mr Ahmed Coonje, Mr Hajee Ally Rega, and 34 deck passengers, 131 horses, 58 syces, and 85 cases of opium.

DEPARTURE OF THE CHINA AND AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

THE P and O Co's ss Oriental, 2,711 tons, Captain E Stewart, sails to-day for China, with Her Majesty's China and Australian mails, a general cargo and the following passengers:—For Melbourne—Mr M A Benson. For Singapore,—Mr D R Degaria, three native gentleman, and Mr R M Roe. For Sydney—Mr and Mrs Richard Roberts, Mr Phillips DeSouza, and four friends, Mr G W Cotgrave, and Mr Sebastian de Souza. For Hongkong—Mr Rahimtoola Daturdina, Mr V Kanjee, M C Salter, Mr R Kanamera, Mr S Lugemara, Mr E E Noordin, and servant. For Shanghai—Mr M M C Junnaei.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—DECEMBER 5.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Apollo	2054	Morgan	A	F Muir & Co.
„ Calder	400	Fairweather	C	B & P S N Co.
„ Assyria	969	Robertson	D	M Mackenzie & Co.
„ Badsworth	1272	Simpson	E	K Nixon & Co.
„ Algoma	1892	Murray	M	K Nixon & Co.
„ Labourdonnais	1274	Sibilet	O	M Messagieres Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

			No.	
S.S. Oriental	2711	Stewart	1	P & O Co.
„ Armenia	2318	Read	2	W & A Graham & Co
„ Bormida	1499	Negri	4	F Bozzoni
„ Teheran	1670	Sams	5	P & O Co.
„ Lancashire	2507	Harris	10	K Nixon & Co
„ Merton Hall	2552	Hughes	12	Edward Bates & Co.
„ Cuba	1301	Agnew	12	K Nixon & Co.
„ Busheer	539	Simpson	18	B I S N Co.

ARRIVALS.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander	From
5	Assyria (s)	Robertson	Persian Gulf.
	Nurjahan (s)	Young	Calcutta, Nov. 15.

DEPARTURE.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
5	Imperator (s)	Bechtinger	Trieste.

The following vessels were cleared yesterday:—
Steamer Oriental, Capt. Stewart, for China.
„ Lawada, Capt. Nailor, for Rangoon and Moulmein.

The steamer Nurjahan entered for loading yesterday for Coast and Calcutta.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—DECEMBER 5.

Birdwood, Lieut, Bo, 1st Bo Lancers, on leave, from Deesa.
Cates, Dy Surgn-Genl, Bo, I M S, from Inspection duty, from Baroda.

DEPARTURES.—DECEMBER 5.

Cockcraft, Lieut, Bo, Attd 26th Bo I, to Poona.
Barnes, Surgn, Bo, M S, on sick leave, to Australia.
Crimmin, Surgn, Bo, I M S on duty, to Poona.
Saulez, Captain, Bo, 20th Bo I, on duty, to Deesa.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. THE HON'BLE L. H. BAYLEY,
Commanding, Bo. Vol. R. Corps.
Bombay, 6th December, 1889.

1. The Battalion will parade on Saturday, the 7th instant, at 4-45 p.m., at the Cruickshank Road end of Parade Ground. Red uniform, helmets, arms and accoutrements. Tram fares to and from parade will be paid on application to Company N. C. officers detailed for that purpose.

Cadets will be conveyed in Special Tram Cars on the 7th instant as follows:—

Byculla School and Byculla Scottish School—Two double cars leave Victoria Gardens, at 3-55 p.m.

St. Mary's School—One double and one single car leave Victoria Gardens at 3-55 p.m.

St. Peter's School—One single car leaves P. and O. Dockyard at 4 p.m.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

2. There will be a meeting of the Council of this Association at the Head-quarters of the Bo. Vol. Rifle Corps on Monday next, the 9th instant, at 6 p.m., at which all members of the Council are requested to attend.

Business:—

(1) To receive a report and Financial Statement of the past season.

(2) To elect the Executive Committee and Officers of the Association for the present season.

(3) To fix the date of the next Rifle meeting.

N. B.—The following form the Council (take names from Prospectus 89). Any member of the Bo. Light Horse, Bo. Vol. Artillery, or Bo. Vol. Rifles, interested in the approaching Rifle meeting, is invited to attend the above meeting of the Council.

3. Members willing to go through the course of instruction in military signalling will parade at the Oval, opposite the Clock Tower, at 7-15, on Saturday morning, the 7th instant, when classes will be formed.

4. The members of 'D' Company will commence class-firing under the Company officers at Coorla on Monday, the 9th instant. Train leaves Bori Bunder at 5-30 a.m. local time. There will also be practice for the Regimental competitions.

5. There will be a meeting of the members of "D" Company after parade at the Telegraph Quarters on Saturday, the 7th instant.

6. The following will be the scale of parades for the current month:—

December 7th—Commanding Officer's Parade Drill under the Adjutant.
December 14th— „ „ „ „
„ 21st—No parade.
„ 28th—Route march.

By order,
T. W. C. LEATHEM, Captain, and
Adjutant, B. V. R. C.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

BATTERY ORDERS
By Major G. W. Roughton, Commandant,
Bombay Vol. Artillery.
Bombay, 6th December, 1889.

1. The Proficiency Class will meet at Head Quarters this evening at 6-30.

2. The class for Range finding will meet on Saturday morning on the Esplanade in front of the University Clock Tower at 7.

3. There will be class-firing on the Coorla Range this morning. A train leaves the Victoria Terminus at 5-30 a.m. (Local time.)

4. On Saturday afternoon, the 7th instant, the Battery will proceed to Coorla for class-firing. Trains leave Victoria Terminus at 3-30 and 4 p.m. (Local time), and Byculla 10 minutes later. At Coorla light refreshments will be provided, and the Battery will return by route march after the firing is over. Members unable to arrive at Coorla in time for the class firing can leave Victoria Terminus at 5 and join the Battery for the march back.

5. Members who have not drawn their arms and accoutrements from Head Quarters are requested to do so without delay.

6. Signalling classes consisting of members of the Battery as well as of the B. V. Rifles, will be formed and placed under the instruction of a signaller of the Gloster Regiment. Members desiring to join one of these classes, which will take the place of the Battery signalling class, should assemble on the Oval, opposite the University Clock Tower, on Saturday at 7 a.m.

7. Brown leather chins, straps and kaki, helmet tops can be obtained by members on application at Head Quarters.

By Order,
J. SANDERS-SLATER, Lieut,
Acting Adjutant, Bo. V. A.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

(DECEMBER 5.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
Continent of Europe.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
America.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
Australia.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
China.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
Section Bangkok-Saigon still interrupted.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, December 5.)

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The Honourable Mr T H Stewart, C S, having vacated the seat in the Council of His Excellency the Governor in Council for making Laws and Regulations, conferred upon him on 7 Dec. 1888. His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor is pleased, under Section 32 of the Indian Councils Act, 1861, to appoint Mr T D Little, MICE, to be an Additional Member of that Council in his place, with effect from 1st instant.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The undermentioned officer is admitted to the Bombay Staff Corps, with effect from the date specified, subject to the confirmation of the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for India:—

Lieutenant Walter Henry Errington, 1st Battalion South Staffordshire Regiment, Officiating Wing Officer, 1st Regiment, Bombay Infantry,—7th May 1888.

The undermentioned officer is allowed furlough to Europe for one year on private affairs, under Rule IX of the Furlough Regulations of 1868:—

Surgeon-Major G Bainbridge, Indian Medical Service, Civil Surgeon, Karachi.

The services of Surgeon A F Ferguson, MB, CM, Indian Medical Service, are replaced at the disposal of H R H the Commander-in-Chief.

It is hereby notified that the "Indian Naval Volunteers, Karachi Brigade," shall henceforth be designated the "Karachi Naval Volunteers."

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Captain H. M. Abud to act as Third Assistant Political Resident, Aden, pending further orders.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

In supersession of Government Notification No 4807 dated 10th September 1889, His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to notify that Mr W E Hart was appointed, under the provisions of Section 7 of Act 24 and 25 Victoria, Chapter 104, to officiate as a Judge of Her Majesty's High Court of Judicature at Bombay, in the vacancy caused by the death of the late Honourable Mr Justice Nanabhai Haridas, from 12th September 1889 to 25th November 1889.

Mr S R Arthur, Assistant Collector in the district of Poona, is appointed, under Section 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, to be a Magistrate of the Second Class in that district.

The Governor in Council is pleased to invest:—

Mr G S Curtis, CS, acting Fourth Assistant Political Resident, Aden; Lieutenant H D Merewether, acting Fifth Assistant Political Resident, Aden; and Lieutenant S H Godfrey, acting Sixth Assistant Political Resident, Aden; (1) under Section 14 of Act II of 1864, the Aden Courts Acts, with the powers of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes.

(2) under Section 18 of the said Act, with all the powers conferred or conferrible on a Magistrate of the First Class under the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, for Aden and its dependencies wherein the said Code is in force.

Mr A R Maidment is appointed to act as District Superintendent of Police in the Thana District during the absence of Mr G W Cotgrave on privilege leave, or pending further orders.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr J S Slater, BA, Barrister-at-Law, to be substantive pro tem Government Professor of Law in addition to his present duties vice the Honourable Kashinath T Telang, CIE, pending further orders.

His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments in the Grant Medical College:—

Surgeon L F Childe MB, to be Professor of Pathology and Morbid Anatomy, and Curator, Pathological Museum, vice Surgeon-Major G Waters, transferred.

Brigade Surgeon D. E. Hughes, M. D., F.R.C.S., to be substantive pro tem. Professor of Hygiene vice Surgeon-Major G. Waters, transferred.

Surgeon C. H. L. Meyer, M.D., to be Professor of Hygiene, with effect from the date on which Brigade Surgeon D. E. Hughes, M.D., F. R. C. S., ceases to act as First Physician, Jamshedji Jijibhai Hospital, and to be substantive pro tem Professor of Hygiene.

For purposes of precedence in the College, Surgeon C. H. L. Meyer, M. D., remains senior to Surgeon L. F. Childe, M. B.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Mr W B Mulock has been permitted to resign Her Majesty's Covenanted Civil Service on the Bombay Establishment, with effect from the 1st Novemebr 1889.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Surgeon-Major J McCloghry, FRCSI, to act as Civil Surgeon, Karachi, during the absence of Surgeon-Major G Bainbridge, or until further orders.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Notice to Mariners.

The following information received from the Collector of Salt Revenue, Bombay, is published for general information:—

"The buoy at Bhatkal was put down on the 15th ultimo.

With reference to Notification No. 94, dated 16th October last, the following Notice to Mariners is published for general information:—

GULF OF CUTCH.

The light at Mandvi, Cutch, will be re-lighted on the 21st December 1889. The new light is a 4th order holophotal revolving white light, group flashing, giving three flashes at short intervals, every 30 seconds. It is placed on the old tower, and will be visible at the same distances as the old light, viz., 18 miles."

HIGH COURT.—DECEMBER. 6.

(Before the Hon. the CHIEF JUSTICE and the Hon. Mr. Justice SCOTT.)

For Judgment.

635—Burder and B.—The Bombay and Persia S. N. Co. vs. The Rubattino Co.—Payne, G. and S.

Appeals for hearing and final disposal.

836—Jefferson, B, D and K—Shaik Moosa Abdool Latiff vs. Pestonjee Nusserwanjee Mistry and another—Payne, G. and S.

637—Jefferson, B D, and K—Chhabildas Lalloobhoy vs the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay—Crawford and B.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice PARSONS.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Postponed Long Causes.

342-89—Jefferson B, D and K—Gulam Hussein Meya Jan vs Jan Mahomed Khalakdina—Little, S, F and N. Part heard.

84-89—Little, S, F and N—Jan Mahomed Khalakdina and another vs Rahimtulla Khalakdina and another—Jefferson, B D and K.

271-89—Little S, F and N—Charles Agnew Turner vs Gulam Hussein alias Gulam Saheb—Jefferson, B D and K.

315-89—Bomonjee and H—Jakeria Ahmed vs Hajee Ahmed Hajee Abdulla—Jefferson B, D & K.

10-89—Macfarlane, E and H—Ghellaboy Aspall vs Nurso Gungaram and others—Burder and B.

103-88—Manshuklal, D and J—Khetsey Kara and another vs Manji Karra and others—Macfarlane, E and H.

339-89—Macfarlane, E and H—Abdoolla Jeewa vs Aga Mahomed Jaffir Isphaney—Craigie, L and O.

97-89—Crawford & B—Kesserbai vs Charles Agnew Turner and another—Roughton and B.

210-89—Jefferson, B, D and K—Cursondas Ladha and another vs Ruttonsey Nursey—Hore, C and B.

307-89—A F Turner—Bomonjee Cursetjee Bhandupwalla vs Dadabhoy Cursetjee Bhandupwalla, in person.

379-89—Payne, G and S—Robert Preston Nixon and others vs Joharmal Buldeo and another—Burder and B.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p. m. of the 5th Dec. 1889.

Via.	Latest Dates.			Time occupied in transmission.*	
	D.	H.	M.	Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...
Teheran	5	7	56	...	34
Suez	5	6	41	1	...

* Difference in longitude allowed for.

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m. on 5th Dec. 1889.

—	Maximum Time.		Minimum Time	
	H.	M.	H.	M.
From Calcutta	2	22	...	4
„ Kurrachee	...	17	...	1
„ Madras	...	30	...	1

THERMOMETER READINGS.

WEDNESDAY NIGHT, DECEMBER 4.

10 p.m.	72·5

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 5.

6 a.m.	70·3
10 a.m.	75·5
2 p.m.	77·8
4 p.m.	76·4

THE WEATHER.

BOMBAY, Dec. 5.—Observations taken at 8 a.m.—Explanation of Columns in the Table

1. The barometric readings are all corrected to Calcutta standard and reduced to the same temperature (32°) and also of the sea-level. The 2nd column under the head "Pressure" gives the difference between the barometer reading of to-day and yesterday at each station, and + prefixed to the number implies that the barometer has risen and—that it has fallen.

2. The 2nd column under the head "Wind" gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the otal number of miles of wind registered by an anemometor during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade, or in a small shed with open sides, and a thached or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and owest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 A. M. The 6th column under the head "T[illegible]rature" gives the mean of the maximum and mi[illegible] temperature, and is approximately the mean te[illegible]ture of the day. The 7th column gives the [illegible] (with the proper sign) between the mean [illegible] of to-day and yesterday.

4. The humidity is given as a percent[illegible] ing the rate of the actual amount of m[illegible] in the air to the amount required to saturate i[illegible]

5. The amount of cloud is express[illegible] terms of the number 0 to 10, 0 denoting a clo[illegible] 10 an overcast sky.

6. The last column under the [illegible]ainfall" gives the difference with its proper s[illegible]en the actual rainfall from 16th May to date [illegible] average rainfall for the same period.

STATIONS.	Barometric Pressure.			Wind.		Temperature in Shade.						Rainfall.		
	8 a.m.	Change in past 24 hours.	Variation from mean of day.	Direction.	Rate per hour.	8 a.m.	Maximum of past 24 hours.	Minimum of past 24 hours.	Variation from mean of day.	Humidity, 8 a.m.	Cloud.	Past 24 hours.	Since 1st Nov. to date.	Variation, 1st Nov. to date.
Delhi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	...	...	...
Agra	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	...	...	...
Allahabad	30·061	—·020	—·061	Calm	2	55·1	79·5	46·4	—1·6	74	0	...	0·01	—0·13a
Jhansi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	...	...	...
Jacobabad	30·091	+·085	·033	WNW	2	51·0	78.0	43·1	—2·7	35	0	...	...	...a
Karachi	30·096	+·078	—·016	NNE	8	62·4	77·1	51·1	—6·5	63	0	...	...	...a
Ajmere	30·100	—·036	—·049	NE	2	60·8	83·7	52·8	+9·1	77	0	...	...	—0·07
Deesa	30·090	+·008	—·016	ENE	6	59·8	85·0	54·0	+1·6	70	0	...	...	—0·08a
Rajkot	30·087	—·001	+·003	NE	5	62·6	83·5	53·5	+0·9	76	0	...	...	—0·35a
Neemuch	30·107	+·008	—·025	Calm	2	63·7	86·2	51·0	+1·8	40	0	...	...	—0·10a
Indore	30·094	—·012	—·014	Calm	1	63·4	85·7	51·2	+3·2	47	0	...	...	—0·38a
Saugor	30·055	—·028	—·064	NE	2	65·2	82·3	53·8	+2·6	32	0	...	...	—0·46a
Jubbulpore	30·153	—·006	—·015	SE	1	51·0	80·4	41·4	—3·3	74	0	...	...	—0·51a
Hoshangabad	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	...	...	...
Khandva	30·106	—·016	—·003	E	1	59·3	88·7	50·5	+3·2	43	0	...	...	—0·35a
Raipur	30·062	—·013	—0·31	Calm	3	62·2	81·5	53·3	+0·1	55	0	...	0·01	—0·54a
Nagpur	30·085	—·015	—·022	NNW	5	62·1	85·7	52·2	+1·5	47	0	...	...	—0·79a
Amraoti	30·062	—·021	—·026	NNE	4	69·3	88·7	56·4	+1·9	30	0	...	...	—0·64a
Akola	30·089	—·021	—·027	Calm	3	58·4	88·0	48·1	—0·3	58	0	...	...	—0·84
Surat	30·095	+·013	+·044	NNW	L	65·5	86·0	61·0	+4·5	81	0	...	...	—0·18b
Malegaon	30·104	—·001	—·011	W	3	63·4	89·4	53·5	+4·5	38	0	...	...	—0·76a
Bombay	30·047	—·016	+·023	NE	13	71·5	81·3	69·0	—0·7	87	0	...	...	—0·58a
Poona	30·121	—·007	+·010	Calm	5	61·2	87·0	52·9	—0·3	63	0	...	...	—1·27a
Sholapur	30·097	+·010	+·013	E	7	63·6	89·7	55·1	—1·4	38	0	...	...	—0·94a
Ratnagiri	30·011	—·024	+·026	Calm	3	71·8	83·9	64·4	—2·3	71	0	...	...	—0·51a
Belgaum	30·042	—·025	+·009	Calm	2	66·4	83·8	53·4	—4·0	51	0	...	0·34	—1·52a
Goa	29·993	—·050	...	NE	3	74·0	79·0	71·0	...	95	0	...	0·04	...a
Karwar	30·002	—·012	+·019	NE	3	65·5	85·7	63·0	—3·3	86	0	...	...	—2·87a
Mangalore	30·007	—·014	+·034	ENE	3	76·0	84·3	70·9	—0·5	77	0	...	0·34	—3·14
Calicut	29·996	—·014	+·028	NNW	5	76·5	87·7	71·7	...	81	0	...	1·70	—4·2
Cochin	29·999	—·020	+·048	NE	M	79·0	88·2	74·2	+0·5	78	6	...	6·59	—1·3
Bangalore	30·051	—·023	...	NE	1	67·5	80·4	59·4	+0·2	75	1	...	0·15	—3·6
Secunderabad	30·084	—·006	—·013	Calm	4	61·6	86·7	55·1	—0·5	64	2	...	0·30	—1·6
Masulipatam	30·031	...	+·003	NNE	2	71·3	82·6	68·1	+1·1	78	1	...	2·28	—5·23c
Bellary	30·079	+·003	+·027	Calm	1	66·0	87·0	58·9	—2·1	55	0	...	0·66	—1·58a
Cuddapah	30·035	—·007	...	NNE	...	71·8	87·6	65·5	...	76	0	...	2·35	—3·31a
Madras	28·998	—·021	—·006	N	9	77·8	86·3	71·2	+0·5	70	1	...	5·47	—12·77
Coimbatore	30·014	...	—·007	N	1	71·5	88·7	68·3	+0·6	86	3	...	1·33	—3·14b
Trichinopoly	30·027	—·018	+·033	N	5	77·7	90·6	69·8	—0.3	73	5	...	1·71	—4·35
Negapatam	29·986	—·014	+·014	NNW	8	74·8	84·0	71·3	—1·0	81	5	...	4·46	—15·56b
Colombo	29·983	—·014	+·025	N	7	83·5	85·5	76·0	...	69	0	...	10·70	—3·76b

In column "Wind Rate per hour," L= Light, M= Moderate, F= Fresh, S= Strong, H= Heavy.
a Fine clear weather. *b* Fine weather with passing clouds. *c* No remarks.

SUMMARY.—The barometer has risen rapidly in Sind, but has fallen generally in all other parts of the Indian region. The fall has been generally moderate or slight. The barometric differences between the coast and inland stations have again increased from Surat southwards as far as Madras, and the readings are very high at Poona and at a few inland stations, but are low along both coasts. The abnormals show that pressure is below the average in most districts except at some stations in in the Bombay Presidency, at a few stations the Madras Presidency and also on the Malabar Coast. Calm is reported from Allahabad, Indore, Akola, Poona, Neemuch, Ratnagiri, Belgaum, Secunderabad, Raipur and Bellary. The wind directions are generally northerly in the Madras Presidency and also at Nagpur, Surat and Calicut, but in other districts they are mostly from north north-easterly to south-easterly. The winds are generally light in force, but at Bombay, Sholapur, Poona, Calicut, Madras, Trichinopoly, Negapatam, Karachi and Deesa they are somewhat stronger. The observations taken at 8 a. m. this morning show that winds are increasing slightly in force at Negapatam, Madras, Karwar, Bombay, Sholapur, Nagpur, Amraoti and Karachi. The maximum temperature is 4° to 8° above the mean average at several stations, but in Sind, Gujarat, and on the West Coast from Karachi to Mangalore it is below the normal. The maximum temperature reached 90° at Trichinopoly only. The night temperature is very high for the time of year in Rajputana and at Surat and Malegaon, but variations from the normal either way are small in all other districts. The temperature has been lowest in the North-West Provinces, Sind, Gujarat, Central India, Berar, the Central Provinces and also locally at Belgaum, Poona, and Malegaon, where the readings ranged from 41° to 56°. The mean temperature has generally increased in the Bombay and Madras Presidencies, Mysore, the North-West Provinces and on the Malabar Coast, but elsewhere it has decreased in a moderate degree. Humidity appears to be decreasing generally in most districts. Skies are partially cloudy in the Madras Presidency and also at Bangalore and Cochin. No rain has fallen at any reporting station since yesterday. Pressure is very uniform over the greater part of the country, and weather is generally fine and clear, but to the southwards of latitude 20° baric gradients have increased moderately, more particularly in the neighbourhood of stations between Surat and Karwar, where a moderate increase of wind is likely.

S. H. C. HUTCHINSON
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

DAILY IMPORTS.—DECEMBER 5.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Armenia s—50 cases school slates, M Adumjee,
Merton Hall s—75 cases candles, Surufally Abdoolally; 15 cases slates, E Goolam Hoosen; 2 cases medicine, Treacher and Co.

FROM GLASGOW.

Armenia s—2 hogsheads ale and 2 hogsheads stout. S B Fraser and Sons.
Strathmore s—30 cases whisky, Sorabji Cowasji.

FROM LONDON.

Ganges s—7 cases bacon and cheese, Phillips and Co; 2 cases medicine, Owen and OKell; 23 cases provisions &c, Phillips and Co; 10 cases champagne, Phipson and Co.
Oceana s—4 cases liquor, Treacher and Co.
Mirzapore s—7 cases medicine, F S Madon and Co; 26 cases bacon, ham, cheese &c, Cotton Tingcombe and Co; 50 cases candles, A M Hassanally; 40 cases promision &c, and 4 cases medicine &c Phillips and Co.
Oriental s—94 cases, medicine, provision &c and 5 cases cheese, Treacher and Co; 3 casks tablevinegar, 4 cases castor oil, and 111 cases oilmanstores, Essoofally Russuljee; 2 cases printed books, Bombay Tract and Book Society; 5 cases printed books, The Bombay Circulating Library; 15 cases provisions, Treacher and Co; 150 cases candles, A H Hiptoolabhoy; 7 cases medicine Treacher and Co; 8 cases medicine &c, C Ballantine and Co; 50 cases wine, J E Treasurywalla; 126 cases Old Tom, Maneckji Bhicaji.
Thames s—10 cases brandy, R Ramchundra and Co.

FROM MARSEILLES.

Labourdonnais s—5 cases saffron, D Sala; 11 cases saffron, K Ludha.

FROM HULL.

Apollo s—565 cases matches, S A S Dawood; 40 cases matches, F Habbiboola.

FROM HAMBURG.

Kerbela s—3 hogsheads rectified spirit O Cowasji; 1 hogshead brandy, S B Fraser and Sons.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Oriental s—150 cases brandy, Walter Nutter and Co; 50 cases brandy, D Cowasji
R Rubattino s—1 hogshead brandy, M Russee and Co; 37 cases brandy &c, Souza and Fernandes.
Merton Hall s—250 cases brandy, D Cowasji Umrigar

FROM TRIESTE

Imperator s—12 bales printing paper, Balkrishna Sazba and Co.

FROM ANTWERP.

Atrato s—12 cases Cologne water, Noorbhoy Hoosonalee; 1 cask rectified spirit, Edulji Bezonji.

FROM BOULOGNE.

Oriental s—15 cases champagne, Cutler Palmer and Co.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 4th December, 1889.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·958
Temperature of the Air	74·1
Wet Bulb Thermometer	69·4
Dew Point	67·3
Relative humidity of Air	·796
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10).	0·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a. m., next day)	81·3
Minimum do. do (read at 8 a.m.)	65·9
General Directions of Wind.*	N, ENE, NW, NNW, N, NNW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	265

* From midnight to midnight.

LORD DERBY who was the principal speaker at the formal inauguration of the recently formed Rochdale Chamber of Commerce said in the course of his speech, that there was now a revival of industry, and they knew of no reason why it should not continue. They did not shut their eyes against evidences of the formidable competition they had to meet, but neither did they despair of meeting it successfully. They had many proofs that, whatever the relative position of political parties might be, Parliament was not disposed to allow any tampering with the sound principles of Free Trade. (Cheers.) There were persons who believed a revival of Protection in some form to be possible, and who thought the example of the United States likely to be catching. He utterly disbelieved in any risk from the quarter.

THE "TRAVELLERS'" EFFERVESCING RESTORATIVE SALINE removes bile, headache, and languor. Relieves Sea-sickness. Agreeable and Cooling. Per bot. Re. 1. PHILLIPS & Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

DAILY EXPORTS.—DECEMBER 5.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Merton Hall s—1,000½ cwts myrabollams, J Essa; 1,000 cwts wheat, Sanday and Co; 4,000 cwts wheat, Killick Nixon and Co; 500 bales wool, N Khatoo; 500 cwts myrabollams, Jaitha Veeram; 137 bales twist waste, 957½ cwts ground nuts and 80 bales cotton, Glade and Co; 210 bales cotton, S Metha; 115 bales twist, C Macdonald and Co.
Lancashire s— 3 bales cotton, Waggee Valu[illegible] 67 bales cotton, Cassum Esmall; 750 cwts li[illegible] Lukhmusee Napoo; 128 bales cotton, R J M[illegible] 238 bales cotton, Habib Sacoor; 75 bales Kika Kussal.

FOR LONDON.

Assam s—9 cwts Ivory, E Sewjee; 3 cwts gin[illegible] seed, E D Sassoon and Co; 10 cwts Ivory, Ebr[illegible] Passianee and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Assam s—20,500 tolas silver, (Rs. 26,600), New Oriental Bank Corporation.
Lancashire s—1,980 cwts linseed, J Fachiri; 985½ cwts linseed, Tod Durant and Co; 3,800 cwts castorseed, Ralli Brothers.
Armenia s—990 cwts ground nut, J Fachiri; 2,000 castor seed, and 30 cwts teel seed, Ralli Brothers

FOR DUNKIRK.

Algoma s—40,002 cwts gingellyseed, 2,001 cwts rapeseed, and 2,001 cwts linseed, Killick Nixon & Co; 1,999½ cwts, Tod Durant and Co; 50 bales cotton, A Sabapathy Moodeliar and Co; 3000 cwts gingellyseed, and 3999 cwts rapeseed, Volkart Brothers; 2001 cwts rapeseed, F L Batliboi and Co; 2001 cwts rapeseed, and 6003 cwts rapeseed, David Sassoon and Co; 8004 cwts linseed, and 2001 cwts gingellyseed, J C Bushby and Co; 800 cwts rapeseed, E Spinner and Co.
Cuba s—7,998 cwts gingellyseed, Volkart Brothers.

FOR HULL.

Apollo s—8,000 cwts wheat, Sanday and Co; 1,000 myrabollams, Jaitha Veeram; 6,000 cwts wheat, E D Sassoon and Co; 6,000 wheat, Killick Nixon and Co; 2,000 cwts wheat, David Sassoon and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Badsworth s—160½ cwts mustardseed, A Blascheck and Co: 340 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers.

FOR HAMBURG.

Apollo s—110 bales cotton, Glade and Co; 55 bales cotton, Thos H Moore and Co; 63 bales twist Silas E Sassoon and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Bormida s—50 bales twist, Currimbhoy Ebram; 28¾ cwts sharkfins, Mahomed H Merally; 325 cwts raisin, Q L Evoo; 50 bales cotton, Currimbhoy Ebram; 56 cwts cloves, C Khjmjee.
Teheran s—1 case printed books, B X Furtado and Bros; 46 bales twist, Jadowji Doongersy; 90 bales cotton, D P Marker; 89 cases opium, P and O Co.
Oriental s—82 bales twist, Finlay Muir and Co; 65 chests opium, E D Sassoon and Co; 33 chests opium, S Abraham; 28 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co; 36 chests opium, N J Abraham; 13 chests opium, F N Postwalla; 9 chests opium, B Hurrirem; 19 chests opium, Gopiram Harmunbax; 15 chests opium, Hajee Adum Esmall and Co; 20 chests opium, Currimbhoy Ebram; 10 chests opium, Jewanjee Nowrojee; 7 bales twist, S N Talati and Co; 23½ bales twist, Tata and Co; 300 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co; 36 chests opium, Ebrahim Noordin and Co; 17 chests opium, Shobhagmul Sethna; 10 chests opium, Hiralal Ramgopal; 49 chests opium, S N Talati and Co; 25 chests opium, Taruchund Luchminarain; 18 chests opium, Ludhabhoy Chuthoo; 4 chests opium, Silas E Sassoon.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Oriental s—112 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co; 107 chests opium, E D Sassoon and Co; 41 chests opium, E J Abraham; 15 chests opium, N J Abraham; 4 chests opium, B Balchund; 27 chests opium, Currimbhoy Ebram; 14 chests opium, B Bunsidhar; 13 chests opium, V Jontudas; 26 chests opium, Ebrahim Noordin and Co; 14 chests opjum, Sassoon J David and Co; 9 chests opium, Currimbhoy Ebram; 8 chests opium, Ganeshdass Krishnajee; 7½ chests opium, Joharmul Woolchund; 21½ chests opium, S N Talati and Co; 34 chests opium Tata and Co; 4 chests opium, D Dwarkabux; 15½ chests opium, T Sitaram; 20 chests opium, H Kedarmul.

FOR KOBE.

Bormida s—72 bales twist, John Campbell and Co; 100 bales twist, D M Petit Sons and Co.
Teheran s—75 bales twist, The United Merchants Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Bormida s—23 bales twist, Ritchie Steuart and Co.

NOTICE.

[illegible]ETTERS, PAPERS and TELEGRAMS intended for delivery to HIS EX-[illegible]LLENCY the GOVERNOR and the [illegible]IVATE SECRETARY, which cannot be [illegible] before 5 p.m. on SUNDAY, 8th De-[illegible] BELLA VISTA, MAHABLESH-[illegible] should be addressed to COUNCIL, HA[illegible]PCONA, up to 9 p.m. on MONDAY, 9th; [illegible] MALABAR POINT, Bombay, up to 9 p[illegible]EDNESDAY, 11th; and thereafter [illegible] Excellency the Governor's Camp, with[illegible]dition of any post town.

G. W. EDGERLEY,
[illegible]vate Secretary to His Excellency the Governor.

Bella Vista, Mahableshwur, 2nd Dec. 1889.

NOTICE.

THE Public are informed that there will be BLASTING OPERATIONS on the Breach Candy Road, near the Mahaluxmee Battery, TO-MORROW FRIDAY), between the hours of 1-30 and 3-30 p.m.

F. J. WISE, Colonel,
Acting Commissioner of Police.
Police Commr.'s Office, Bombay, 5th Dec., 1889.

NOTICE.

THE Public are warned that on the occasion of the BALLOON ASCENT at Chinchpoogly, on the evening of SATURDAY, the 7th instant, the PAREL ROAD will be CLOSED to Carriage Traffic between the Great Eastern Mill and Kalla Chowki Roads. Carriages of persons, therefore, passing north and who do not intend to view the ascent, should take the Haines and Arthur Roads, and those of persons going south, the Kala Chowki and Mount Roads. Carriages of persons going into the Balloon enclosure will be parked along Parel Road; those of persons not alighting, along the De Lisle, Chinchpoogly and Parel Tank Roads.

F. J. WISE, Colonel,
Acting Commissioner of Police.
Police Commissioner's Office, Bombay, 5th Dec. 1889.

MR. C. A. GRAVES,
SURGEON DENTIST.
(TWELVE YEARS WITH THE LATE
MR. E. M. WALTON.)
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	Rs. Rs.	
Gent's Cashmere Coat and Trousers ...	15 to 25	per Suit.
Do. Tweed Coat and Trousers	12 to 15	,,
Do. Dark Blue and Black Serge Coat and Trousers............	15 to 18	,,
Do. Best do. do. Coating, Coat and Cashmere Trousers	25 to 30	,,
Do. do. do. do. Morning Coat, Vest and Cashmere Trousers	35 to 40	,,
Do. do. Black Broadcloth Dress, Suits complete	50 to 80	each
Do. do. Cricketing White Flannel Suits	20 to 25	,,
Do. do. Cotton Check Suits.........	10 to 12	,,
Do. Tweed Ulsters for Cold Weather.	20 to 25	,,
Do. Black Felt Hats, light in weight.	6 to 7	,,
Do. Neckties of different colors and fashions............................	As. 8 to 1	,,
Do. Best Linen Collars of latest different fashions	4 to 5	per dozen
Do. Best Merino Socks	8 to 12	,,
Do. Railway Rugs	10 to 15	,,
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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

BOMBAY MARKET REPORT.

THURSDAY EVENING, DEC. 5.

WITH little incentive to fresh operations in produce in telegraphic advices from the European markets, business in Exports has continued quiet on the whole since the date of our last weekly report; while in Imports we can report no improvement in the present position or prospects of the trade in the near future. A moderate local demand has been experienced for ready Cotton of the new crop, in which exporters have participated to a small extent; but in arrival transactions in this staple the past week has been again a blank. With more inquiry latterly for Wheat, that market has been quiet in most days. Seeds also have been without animation, and are generally unchanged in value. Exchange, which was firm at higher rates at the beginning of the week, became weak and unsettled in presence of telegrams regarding the position of Silver; but a much firmer feeling has prevailed to-day, and the market closed with an upward tendency in rates. Government Paper has fluctuated, but the cash price of Fours is now what it was a week ago. Money continues easy, and the Presidency Bank rate remains at 3 per cent. Freights may be called steady, but there is little doing, and takers of tonnage are holding out for lower rates.

MONEY.—The weekly Statement of the Bank of Bombay issued on Monday showed that the position had changed but little during the previous six business days, as indeed had been opined from the retention of their minimum rate at three per cent. by the directors at their last board meeting. The Bank's Cash Balance showed an increase of a lakh and a half; but the trade demand had really become somewhat greater, a material increase in Private Deposits, and a sensible falling off in loans having been more than counterbalanced by some three lakhs, by a considerable addition to the item Bills discounted. No change has been made in the Bank's rates this afternoon, and in the open market accommodation is obtainable on about previous terms, although rates are reported to be showing a hardening tendency in the Shroff Bazar.

EXCHANGE.—With no further movement in Silver reported from the other side, this market was fairly steady on last mail day, and although Credits were sold to a fair extent at 1s. 5 1-16d. for this year, the rate was probably only to be obtained at closing for ready or nearly ready delivery. The demand for the Bank media of remittance was almost *nil* at 1s. 27-32d. for demand, for December delivery, and 1s. 4 27-32d. for January-March transfer. The market opened firm again on Saturday, and continued steady at an advance of fully 1-32d. on Friday's final rates; and 1s. 5 3-32d. for three months' sight Credits was doubtful at the close. A fair amount of Private Paper came out at the above rate for this year, and at 1s. 5⅛d. for January-February delivery; but there was still an absence of demand for remittance, though forward Telegraphic was offering at 1s. 4 29-32d. The tone was very firm again on Monday, and rates advanced 1-32d. in the morning's opening quotations. Mercantile Bills came out to a fair extent at 1s. 5⅛d. for three months' sight Credits, and afterwards at 1s. 5 5-32d.; and Bank Telegraphic was sold at 1s. 4 15-16d. for March transfer. On Tuesday the feeling was steady, not to say firm but with little business passing either way, both buyers and sellers waiting to learn if the reported increase in Silver coinage in the United States was referred to in the President's Message. Forward Credits were quoted at 1s. 5 3-16d. for this month, and at 1s. 5 7-32d. for January delivery; and Bank Telegraphic at 1s. 4 15-16d. for December, and 1s. 5d. for January transfer. Yesterday the market opened weak, and with quotations for Bank Telegraphic at 1s. 4 29-32d. and three months' sight Credits at 1s. 5 3-16d. Rates quickly receded however, and Banks quoted 1s. 4 27-32d. for Telegraphic, and 1s. 4⅞d. for Demand, and were eager buyers of Credits at 1s. 5⅛d. Very little business was done either way, and a desire was shown to wait for the result of Council allotments, and any further intelligence about Silver. The telegrams to hand this morning made the metal ⅛ lower than the last previous quotation at 44⅛d. per oz. and reported the allotment of less than half a lakh of Council Bills at the previous Wednesday's rate of 1s. 4⅞d. No Wire Transfers having been allotted, and in presence of these advices our market opened quiet, but fairly steady, with ready Merchants' Bills saleable in one direction at 1s. 5 1-16d. This rate soon disappeared, however, and the market has been firm with an upward tendency. A considerable amount came out in Bills at 1s. 5 1-16d. for three months' sight Credits, and afterwards at 1s. 5 3-32d.; but the demand for remittance is limited although 1s. 4 29-32d. has been available for Bank Telegraphic, for January-February transfer. We quote at closing:—

Bank Bills on Demand		...1s. 4 29-32d.	per rupee.
Do.	Telegraphic	...1s. 4 d.	,,
Do.	3 months' sight	...1s. 5d.	,,
Do.	4 do.	...1s. 5 1-32d.	,,
Do.	6 do.	...1s. 5⅛d.	,,
Credits	3 do.	...1s. 5⅛d.	,,
Do.	6 do.	...1s. 5 9-32d.	,,
Documents	3 do.	...1s. 5 5-32d.	,,
Do.	6 do.	...1s. 5 5-16d.	,,
Francs	3 do.	...180½	,,
Do.	6 do.	...182.	,,

The weekly official statement regarding Silver at the Mint gives the following figures:—

Value of Silver in the Mint on 20th Nov. 1889,	Rs.	38,41,048
Silver received during the week	,,	15,56,275
	Rs.	53,97,323
New coin paid during the week	,,	18,01,693
	Rs.	35,95,630
Bullion belonging to private individuals ...	,,	15,70,984
	Rs.	51,66,614
Last week	,,	56,42,618

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—There was a good deal doing last Friday in the way of closing "bear" accounts for the next day's settlement, and the rate for Fours was kept up to 98⅞, at which it closed for cash. For the January account 98 7-16, buyers, was quoted during the greater part of the day, but eventually the rate became weaker and 98⅜ was finally named. The November settlement passed off quietly on Saturday, with the rate for Fours for cash moving upwards from 98 7-8 to 98-78, at which it closed, 98⅜ having been named throughout for the 5th January account. Setling day being over, the market was quiet on Monday, and the cash price of Fours declined to 98 11-16, the Calcutta rate having come 98⅜. For the 6th January settlement 98 7-16 was named in the earlier part of the day, but eventually 98⅜ became the quotation. The feeling was quiet again on Tuesday, 98 11-16 having been the price of Fours for Money in the earlier part of the day; and for Account there were buyers at 98⅜; but rates hardened afterwards, and 98¾ became the cash rate, 98½ being named for the 6th January settlement. Notwithstanding that the rate for Fours in Calcutta was wired at 98 9-16, this market was steady on Wednesday at 98¾ for cash, and 98⅝ for the 6th January account, but with little doing on either line. There was a week feeling at opening to-day, and 98⅝ was at first quoted for Fours for cash, with the January account at 98 9-16; but rates afterwards hardened, and 98 11-16 was the closing cash price. Four-and-a-half per cents remain at 102½, but the quotation is to a great extent nominal.

Four per cent. Municipal Loan is unaltered at 104½. For Port Trust Bonds also we repeat our last quotation of 96½.

SHARES.—This market has been dull and declining for Spinning Mill scrip throughout the week, in view of the discouraging advices from the principal consuming market for Bombay Yarn; but in other shares there has been little movement, and our quotations for them are generally unchanged. Compared with our rates by last mail, Manockji Petit Mill shares show a decline of Rs. 45; Star of India, Swadeshi, and People of India, are Rs. 20 lower; Hindustan, Jevraz Balloo, and Khatao Muccunji are down Rs. 15 each; Bellary, Dhun, City of Bombay, Colaba Land and Mill, and Howards and Bullough have declined Rs. 10 each. Mazagon are Rs. 7½ lower; Mahalukshmi, James Greaves, Empress, Bombay Cotton, and Albert Edward are all Rs. 5 down. On the other hand, Connaught, Coorla, and Indian Manufacturing are Rs. 15 higher, Presidency have advanced Rs. 5, and Queen Rs. 2½; Apollo Press small shares are Rs. 7½ down. New Berar have declined Rs 5. Mofussil Press are Rs. 2½ higher In miscellaneous shares, Alcock Ashdown are Rs. 15 higher in both issues. Delhi and Northern Flour are Rs. 7½ up. Port Canning have advanced Rs. 2½, Treacher and Co. are Rs. 5 lower, Bombay-Burma Trading are Rs. 10 lower for the first issue, and Rs. 2½ for the third. In Banks, the Bank of Bombay shares are Rs. 5 lower; Agra have advanced Rs. 3; National are Rs. 10 higher.

IMPORTS.

PIECE-GOODS.—The Delhi and Cawnpore markets are still abstaining from the wholesale purchases of staple Grey Goods usually made at this time of the year, and this has considerably restricted business here. Retail purchases, however, have been upon a larger scale, and rates are generally well maintained by dealers, with whom stocks are moderate. Bleached, Dyed, Turkey Red, and Printed Goods have been in moderate request at current rates; but some makes of White Shirtings have given way a little in price. With regard to Local Goods, letters from other centres of the weaving industry speak of an active demand at hardening rates; here the consumption is moderate at current quotations, at which the market is quiet. The clearances of Imported Goods during the week are estimated at about 3,200 packages; those of Local Cloth at some 2,000 bales.

YARNS.—Imported Twist has been neglected during the past week, only a small business being reported; but prices are quite unchanged, and the tone of the market quiet. Sales of local Spinnings in China for the fortnight ending on Monday were only 5,000 bales with Exchange on Bombay at Rs. 229. This amount of business for fifteen days is looked upon here as very discouraging, and hence the China buyers have been quite out of the market. Spinners are very willing to accept a slight reduction, but the limits from China buyers are ⅛ to 3-16 anna lower, and this concession spinners now refuse to make. Spinners may assume an appearance of firmness; but the China buyers and Bazaar dealers are well aware of their inability to hold back for any longer period than two to three weeks at the outside, when their previous under preparation contracts will have generally run off, and thenceforward spinners will have either to accept buyers' terms or go into heavy stock. The sales for the week aggregate only about 300 bales, and the market closes quiet, at the following official quotations:—

Twist...	...No. 6s	Mule,	As.	5⅜		per lb.
,, ...	... ,, 8s	,,	,,	5⅜		,,
,, ...	... ,, 10s	,,	,,	5¼		,,
,, ...	... ,, 12s	,,	,,	6		,,
,, ...	... ,, 16s	,,	,,	6⅜		,,
,, ...	... ,, 20s	,,	,,	6⅜	to 6½	,,
,, ...	... ,, 24s	,,	,,	7¼		,,
,, ...	... ,, 30s	,,	,,	8¼	to 8⅜	,,

METALS.—Copper has not been much enquired for, but the tone of the market has remained firm, and prices are unchanged. In Yellow Metal also there has been no change during the week, and this market is also firm, but with little doing. A moderate business is reported in Iron on the basis of previous prices, at which the market is steady.

EXPORTS.

Cotton last week closed with a quiet feeling in this market, and a small business passing in ready new Cotton on the basis of previous rates, local spinners having again been the principle buyers. On Monday the market opened with an improved demand, and a much larger business was done in ready new Bengals and Oomra varieties, a good deal of the latter having been taken for export, but thereafter the feeling became quiet again, and purchases were on a small scale though prices generally remained steady. With the exception of a few transactions in Broach and Dhollera between native dealers, no arrival business has transpired, shipping houses being still out of that market. The bulk of the purchases of ready stuff have been in Julgaum, at Rs. 205-11¼; in Dhulia, at Rs. 196-8; and in Bengals, at Rs. 175-87; but a few parcels of Akola Ginned have also changed hands, at Rs. 212-20. Khangaum at Rs. 208-17½; Oomra at Rs. 201½; Pachora at Rs. 197½, and Chalisgaum, at Rs. 196½ per candy. The market closed firm this evening with prices generally Re. 1 to Rs. 2 above those which ruled last Thursday.

Seasonable weather, according to the telegraphic weather and crop reports, made known at the beginning of the week, continued to prevail over the whole of the Cottton area, and the harvesting of the Bengal and Oomrawattee crops was proceeding under favourable climatic conditions. The estimate of the outturn in the Beawar district of the Bengal circle was fifteen sixteenths; and reduced outturn was looked for the Bhownugger district of the Dhollera circle, though better than last year. The weather at Broach was favourable to the Cotton plants, the flowering of which was advanced, and bolls were appearing; and the accounts from the Dharwar district of Hubli were more satisfactory, the plants being stated to be flourishing, and the crop prospects good.

The following are to-day's quotations for full pressed Cotton with the equivalents in Sterling, Cost and Freight to Liverpool via Canal without commission, viz.:—

Cotton—		Per candy.	Per lb C & F
Bengal Fine		Rs. 198	= 4 9-32d
Do Fully Good		,, 184	= 4d
Do Good		,, 177	= 3 27-32d
Do Fine (Jan. and Feb.)		,, 193	= 4⅛d
Do Fully Good	do	,, 183	= 3 31-32d
Do Good	do	,, 177	= 3 27-32d
Belatee, Fine	do	,, 203	= 4 7-16d
Do. Fully Good	do.	,, 199	= 4 5-16d
Do. Good	do.	,, 194	= 4 7-32d
Oomra, Fully Good (Good Staple Feb-March)		,, 214	= 4⅝d
Do Good ,,	do	,, 206	= 4 7-16d
Khandeish Fully Good	do	,, 207	= 4 15-32d
Do Good do	do	,, 200	= 4 11-32d
Broach, Fine (March)		,, 240	= 5 5-32d
Do Good do		,, 229	= 4 15-16d
Dhollera, Fine (April-May)		,, 224	= 4 13-16d
Do Fully Good do		,, 214	= 4⅝d
Do Good do		,, 205	= 4 7-16d
S G Dharwar Good (May)		,, 214	= 4⅝d

The arrivals of New Cotton into Bombay this season, as compared with last, are as follows:—

	Season. 1889-90. Bales.	Season. 1888-89. Bales.
Bengals	79,000	13,800
Berar	25,000	19,800
Khandeish	25,000	15,800
Hingunghat	4,500	4,600
	133,500	54,000

The movements of Cotton to date show the following comparison with the previous two years:—

Receipts.	1889. Bales.	1888. Bales.	1887. Bales.
For the Week....................	35,739	19,477	13,935
From 1st Jan. to 4th Dec	1,836,185	1,361,233	1,545,491
Clearances to Great Britain and Continent.			
For the Week	25,502	13,374	4,640
From 1st Jan. to 4th Dec.......	1,272,789	855,845	1,093,932
Clearances to Calcutta, China, &c.			
For the Week	621	1,118	921
From 1st Jan. to 4th Dec......	38,079	45,023	57,481

WHEAT—This market remained quiet in tone with only a moderate business passing until yesterday, when a rather active demand sprang up, and considerable purchases were reported, the feeling becoming firm, but prices remaining as before.

SEEDS have been quiet throughout the week, and the amount of business passing from day to day has been small. There has been a firm enquiry for Gingelly, and higher rates have been paid for Black; but for Linseed and Rapseed there has been but a slight demand, and quotations are quite unchanged.

The Comparative Imports of Wheat and Seeds are as follows:—

	cwts.	cwts.	cwts.
Wheat for the Week.......	182,132	143,174	152,445
,, from 1st Jan. to 4th December	6,311,757	11,340,141	9,823,705
Linseed for the Week ...	33,226	30,091	35,487
,, from 1st Jan. to 4th December	1,989,574	2,799,146	2,420,193
Rapeseed for the Week.	18,604	26,156	21,306
,, from 1st Jan. to 4th December............	2,010,775	2,032,002	935,895
Gingelly seed for the Week	73,371	45,937	63,001
,, from 1st Jan. to 4th December	920,451	850,864	1,251,410

The clearances of Wheat and Seeds to Great Britain and Continent are as follows:—

Wheat—For the Week.............	91,815	42,673	73,812
,, From 1st Jan. to 4th Decr ...	5,515,315	9,291,994	8,972,247
Linseed—For the Week	38,902	3,997	13,015
,, From 1st Jan. to 4th Decr...	2,039,290	2,517,898	226,075
Rapeseed—For the Week........	29,827	30,861	1,971
,, From 1st Jan. to 4th Decr.	2,262,759	1,800,263	1,003,406
Gingelly Seed—For the Week..	21,697	32,797	80,489
,, From 1st Jan. to 4th Decr ...	800,620	744,590	1,409,245

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE
OVERLAND SUMMARY.
(Compiled for despatch by the Weekly Mail to Europe.)

Price.—As. 4 per Copy.

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.

BOMBAY,

BIRTHS.

GORDON—December 3, at Igatpuri, the wife of H H Gordon, Loco Dept, G I P R, of a son.

SHEW—November 25, Mary, the daughter of Mary and G H A Shew, premature.

DEATH.

SHEW—December 5, Mary, the beloved wife of G H A Shew, after a lingering illness, aged 38 years.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BURRUP—November 30, at Calcutta, the wife of Mr A E Burrup, of a daughter.

GURNEY—December 1, at 18, Reverside, Barrackpore, the wife of R M Gurney, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

PEARSE—WIGLEY—November 27, at Christ Church, Mussoorie, by the Rev Arthur Kitchin, M A, William Pearse (Naini Tal), to Emilie, daughter of the late J G M Wigley, Solicitor, Calcutta, and Melbourne, Australia.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1889.

THE Portuguese Government replies very loftily to Lord Salisbury's communication that the recent annexations by that Power south of the Zambesi cannot be recognised, as the territory in question is within the sphere of British influence. Portugal claims the country in dispute as her own, and will maintain her right to it. Unfortunately the recent discovery that the territory in question promises an immediate output of gold comparable to that which made the fame and fortune of the Californian and Australian gold-fields, places considerable difficulties in the way of a Government which rests its claims either on old tradition which is outworn, or on a semblance of annexation which is too recent and too hasty to be seriously regarded as more than an after-thought. A few days since the Central News Agency telegraphed that Lord Salisbury had notified to the Portuguese Government that England refuses to recognise the claim of Portugal to Mashonaland and other territory south of the Zambesi. The mail which arrived on Sunday throws light on this question, and shows how Portugal and England are at cross purposes in respect to territory which has been hitherto practically unknown alike to geography and to history. In 1885, Portugal came to an understanding with Germany—that is to say, Prince Bismarck—and France, that neither of those Powers would interfere with her expansion towards the upper waters of the Zambesi, and between that river and Lake Nyassa. Soon after an understanding was come to between England and Germany as to their respective spheres of influence, and a considerable portion of the territory which Portugal had been encouraged to regard as her own, was included in the British sphere of influence. Sir Charles Dilke had perhaps this identical transaction in his mind when he wrote that it was part of the method peculiar to Prince Bismarck to offer the same territory to two rivals, hoping that when matters came to be defined later on both the high contracting parties would naturally turn to him for countenance and support. However this may be, the Portuguese lost no time in establishing on some sort of basis of actual possession their claim to sovereignty over the territories which Germany and France had disinterestedly stated they had no objection to see in their occupation. For some time past exploring parties have been sent out from Mozambique, and a correspondent of the *Times* complains that while for four centuries they had allowed their shadowy sovereignty to slumber, they have of late shown an activity as explorers recalling the days of Prince Henry the Navigator. Lieutenant Cordon conducted the principal expedition into the Zambesi region. Starting from Zumbo on the great river, he marched southward to Mashonaland which had already been explored by two Englishmen, Mr. Selous and the late Mr. Baines. Mr. Selous made a map of the country which was published by the Royal Geographical Society last year, and gave such an account of its fertility, its salubrity, and the prospect of finding gold that the South African Company was found eighteen months ago chiefly with the view of opening it up. Amongst other evidences of former prosperity he described the finding of a great pit or quarry a hundred feet and sixty in diameter which had been apparently excavated in some past age by Portuguese or other miners to get at gold reefs. From an adit or tunnel could be seen an immense cavern through water cobalt blue. This sight would have fired the imagination of Mr. Ryder Haggard himself, and it made a great impression on those who read Mr. Selous' account of it. There were traces of old forts in the neighbourhood which had been long abandoned. It was into this forgotten land that Lieutenant Cordon penetrated. He "received the allegiance" of indigenous chiefs with unpronounceable names which are now household words in Lisbon, and he induced them one and all to hoist the Portuguese flag. Like Mr. Selous, Senhor Cordon came upon the ruins of old Portuguese fortifications and the excavations made by the old miners. The expedition was received by the natives with good-will, and there was no conflict or bloodshed. On November 10 the official *Gazette* of Lisbon published a Royal decree placing the territory to the south as far as Delagoa Bay under a central administration with five districts. North of the Zambesi another province was carved out, including with new lands old crown territory, where there were formerly military forts. Two military commands were created, and it is in contemplation to build a railway from the coast to a point inland in the southern province.

A considerable portion of the territory thus "provincialised" by the Portuguese Government *Gazette* is, as we have stated, included in the territory claimed by Lord Salisbury as within the sphere of British influence by the convention negotiated by Prince Bismarck. That convention has, in other directions, worked havoc to British interests of long standing. If Mashonaland were to be struck out of that compact and become Portuguese, Lord Salisbury would find it hard to persuade the world that he was not the dupe of the German Chancellor in the rearrangement of the map of South Eastern Africa. The writer in the *Times* to whom we have already referred had full confidence that the Foreign Secretary must stand, to his guns:—"We may safely trust British interests in the hands of Lord Salisbury; recent action in this region and elsewhere proves that he has made up his mind what is the legitimate sphere of British influence in Africa and that that sphere he is determined to occupy." This being translated means that on the *do ut des* principle Prince Bismarck has given Lord Salisbury a free hand on the Zambesi, in return for a declaration that the maintenance of the *status quo* in the Mediterranean is, in his opinion, a British interest which, if necessary, will be supported by the British fleet should Italy and France take different sides in certain possible complications. Lord Salisbury's course is thus rendered easy enough as things now stand, and he is not likely to take Portuguese haughtiness too seriously. The truth is the territory in question—never heard in either England or Portugal until quite recently—is far too valuable to be allowed to drift into the hands of a Power too weak to make good its title by the *ultima ratio*, however plausible may be the title derived from newly discovered traces of former possession. The annexation of Bechuanaland has advanced the British frontiers far to the north, and extended the zone of British influence right up to the Zambesi. The British South African Company—of which Mr. Cecil Rhodes is one of the promoters, with the Duke of Abercorn, the Duke of Fife, and other influential personages as directors—has for its mission the working of the concession of mining rights which a very capable savage king, lord of Melabeland and Mashonaland, has, much against his better judgment, granted to the representatives of the Company. An interesting sketch of this monarch, King Lobengula, is given in the current number of the *Fortnightly Review* by Miss F. L. Shaw. His territory runs conterminous for a certain distance with the frontier of the Transvaal Republic, and for a time he believed the assurances which he received from that quarter, that the British had been eaten up at Majuba Hill, and were of no more account. He came to know better, and was persuaded to make a treaty by which his territories came under British protection. This treaty presumably antedates the acceptance of Portuguese Sovereignty which Lieutenant Conder offered the lesser Chiefs in the same region. Probably the men of light and leading in that part of the world have not mastered the language of diplomacy, and are not altogether aware of the extent of the obligations they incur so lightly. This inference is not negatived by what we are told of King Lobengula's strong desire to avoid entangling engagements. He set his face against all prospecting for gold within the region which he controlled, and has the strongest aversion to anything in the nature of a concession. Nevertheless he gave way on the point, however reluctantly, though he declined to convey any administrative rights when granting the right to mine for gold.

Arrangements have already been made to work the mineral wealth of the country, which is known to be vast. The company has immense monetary resources at call, and with such a prize within reach it is not likely to hold its hand. Melabeland, which lies on the northern borders, of British Bechuana abounds in gold. Three great reefs with visible signs of gold have been traced for great distances, and beyond to the north-east are alluvial gold fields extending for hundreds of square miles. Gold is in every stream, and veins are seen in all directions. The natives get gold by washing the river sands, but there has been as yet no systematized working. Lobengula, like an African statesman of sagacity and prudence, has exerted himself to discourage the quest for gold, which he knows can bode no good for himself or his people. He and they are intruders in the country, which they invaded from the region of the Zambesi about fifty years ago, about the time that he was born. His father was the successful leader of the invasion from the north. He understands tolerably well that the white races on the south are now in their turn very pushing and dangerous, and that they have a great thirst for gold. For a long time it was his hope to get the Dutch to help him against the English, and the English against the Dutch. As the English have proved the more strenuous and aggressive, he has signed a treaty with them to which the Transvaal Government has not ventured to formulate any objection. Lobengula can put ten thousand fighting men into the field and he knows how to make himself respected by his subjects. He has, like a Burmese monarch, murdered all his nearest relatives, and has therefore nothing to fear from competitors. He is a hard-working, intelligent chief, with a capacious memory; he administers justice with severity, being judge, jury, gallows, and all, and is respected and obeyed accordingly. Evidently he is no ordinary personage. It appears that when he found the white men pressing round his southern frontier, he sent his lieutenants to the northern banks of the Zambesi, and ordered the river-side tribes to make canoes in large numbers. This flotilla is sufficient to convey the whole of his people back across the river which was passed by their fathers half a century since. Whether he will fight for the southern territory before returning to the cradle of his nation, or retire thither without fighting when the white settlers appear in force, events alone can decide. What is certain is that the elevated and fertile uplands south of the Zambesi, teaming with gold, are about to pass with or without fighting into the hands of white men, and that the white men will not be Portuguese or Boers. The country is spoken of as salubrious, adapted for agriculture, and capable of supporting a large population. There is good pasturage for cattle, which thrive there, and it is said that "the children of European parents born in the country do well." It would be gratifying to know on what basis of fact this last statement rests, for from all that can be gathered King Lobengula has not hitherto counted many European families among his subjects. It would perhaps be unfair to this tract of African upland to apply to it the very sweeping condemnation with which Mr. Arnold White has dashed the hopes of those who saw in British Bechuana a field for colonisation:—"Whoever sought to plant European colonies in the Bechuana country must be a fool, and whoever persevered in the attempt would be a fiend!" It is enough to know that the country north of Bechana is very rich in gold, that it is worth exploiting, and what is quite as much to the purpose, that Mr. Cecil Rhodes, the Home Ruler, who gave £10,000 to Mr. Parnell, and the Duke of Fife, the Unionist who has aroused the indignation of Mr. Labouchere by contributing largely to the Unionist purse, have sunk all minor differences to work in common for the opening up of the gold placers of the Matabele and Mashona country. That Portugal could enforce her sovereignty over the country where King Lobengula and his ten thousand dusky warriors, whom he disciplines with a hatchet, bears sway, no one out of Lisbon will regard as possible. The announcement that the Portuguese Government maintains its rights in the Zambesi basin and declines to yield to the menaces of England, is diplomatic and natural, but it will not count for such in view of the concurrence of circumstances making for the very different solution which we have just indicated.

BY an error in transmission the Secretary of the United States Treasury was yesterday made to appear to have recommended in his annual report to Congress that the compulsory coinage of silver should be "repeated." Those who have followed the course of currency discussions in the States will see that "repealed" was the word which the telegraph should have brought us. For some years past the Secretary to the Washington Treasury has written very strongly in favour of a curtailment of the excessive coinage of silver dollars. Two years ago Mr. Fairchild called attention to the increased use of silver certificates of small denomination, and indicated that the future use of the silver dollar would be almost exclusively in that form. He held it, therefore, to be waste to coin and store any more silver dollars than were already in the Treasury. There was no function, he contended, that the dollars coined henceforth would ever perform, except to lie in Government vaults and serve as a basis on which silver certificates could be issued. The view of the Treasury was that bullion kept in reserve would serve all the purposes which could be served by a reserve of coin, with these advantages, amongst others, that it could not be as easily stolen or lost, that it could be more quickly moved and counted, and that it would save the cost of coining which could henceforth be done by one mint if Mr. Fairchild's proposal were adopted. Two years in succession the Secretary to the Treasury urged upon Congress a scheme for fixing a maximum of silver to be held by Government, providing that when this sum was exceeded by five million dollars the purchase of bullion should cease until the amount to be held by Government should be again reduced to this maximum, or by cancelling United States notes to the amount of the excess over the maximum. Mr. Fairchild's successor seems to hold the same views as he did upon this point. The one and the other are acting professedly in the interests of the "dollar of their fathers," Mr. Fairchild indeed coupling his recommendation with the expression of a pious wish that the nations of the world will ere long agree upon some standard of bi-metallism which will for ever maintain a fixed ratio between gold and silver.

IN connection with the now sanctioned proposal for erecting a badly-needed residential quarter adjacent to the Fort, the necessity of constructing an overbridge between the Marine Lines and the Church Gate Street stations was sufficiently obvious. The Extensionists recommended that the Carnac Road should be continued past the Framji Cowasjee Institute and Marine Street and over the railway by a bridge to Kennedy Sea Face. This proposal has been accepted and will be immediately carried out. The B. B. and C. I. Railway Company are bound to construct the overbridge, which will be the most costly part of the undertaking. On the other hand, that company is absolved for the present at all events from the obligation of constructing an overbridge at Chowpatty. This latter overbridge, so long spoken of, will be rendered unnecessary for some time to come by the acceptance of the Government of the recommendation of the Committee that a road shall be made fro[illegible] end of the Marine Lines overbridge al[illegible] Kennedy Sea Face, to the Queen's R[illegible] Chowpatty level crossing. This ne[illegible] will supersede as a carriage drive that [illegible] of the Queen's Road which lies bet[illegible] railway on the left and the burni[illegible] and burial ground on the right. T[illegible] ment will be very great, as thos[illegible] passed the Hindu burning-groun[illegible] funeral pyres are lighted, will re[illegible] stand. The Kennedy Sea Face C[illegible] will be the fashionable drive [illegible] bay, as well as the shortest rou[illegible] Malabar Hill and the Fort. The p[illegible] the Committee to extend this carria[illegible] the south as far as Church Gate Stre[illegible] has not been accepted by the Governm[illegible] is a part of the proposal which can wait [illegible] it is certain to be realised in due cou[illegible] With this addition—that the carriage road shall be carried along the Sea Face to Wodehouse Bridge, thus giving Bombay a magnificent Corso around the sweep of the western bay unmatched in any other city.

WE are glad to learn that Brigadier-General Budgen, who met with such a serious accident at Bandora, on Wednesday, is progressing as favourably as can be expected. He is being attended by Surgeon-Major Banks. The General met with the mishap while inspecting some manœuvres of the 4th Bombay Rifles. He was upon rocky ground at the time, and his horse, taking fright, threw him heavily to the ground, fracturing his knee.

AT the meeting of the Standing Committee of the Corporation last evening it was resolved that in their opinion the sanction given by the Corporation in their Resolution of the 31st Oct. last authorizes the Commissioner to engage the services of Mr. Baldwin Latham, and that he should be therefore recommended to act accordingly.

THE total number of deaths registered during the week ending 3rd December was 403, equal to a death-rate of 20·64 per thousand per annum, as against 383 or 20·65 the previous year, and 405 or 25·62, the average over the past five years. Of the total number 96 died from fever or ague, 3 measles, 61 phthisis, 39 diseases of the nervous system, 63 affections of the respiratory organs, 8 diarrhœa, 10 dysentery, 42 still-born, 33 old age and debility, 12 accidents and violence. The classified list shows the deaths as follows:—Buddhist or Jain, 7; Brahmin, 13; Bhattia, 6; Hindu of other castes, 209; Hindu outcastes, 31; Mussalman, 99; Parsee, 18; Jew, 3; Native Christian, 10; Eurasian, 1; European, 3; Negro African, 2; other and unknown race, 1. The number of births registered was 368, as against 411 in the corresponding week of last year, and 330 the average over the past five years.

TELEGRAMS.

[CENTRAL NEWS TELEGRAMS.]

THE HEALTH OF PRINCE BISMARCK.

LONDON, Dec. 5.

An official denial has been given to the report that Prince Bismarck is ill. The Chancellor is at present in excellent health.

MR. STANLEY REACHES THE COAST.

Mr. Stanley has reached Bagamoyo.

A NEW LIMITED LIABILITY COMPANY.

Messrs. Henry, a well-known firm of Manchester merchants, have arranged to convert their company into a limited liability concern, with a capital exceeding a million.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

ARRIVAL OF EMIN AND STANLEY AT BAGAMOYO.

ZANZIBAR, Dec. 4.

Mr. Stanley and Emin Pacha arrived at Bagamoyo to-day.

FRANCE AND RUSSIA.

BERLIN, Dec. 4.

The *Cologne Gazette* states that the Czar has instructed the Grand Duke of Vladimir, when in Paris, to dispel any anxiety on the part of France regarding his Majesty's late visit to Berlin.

THE MAIL.

ADEN, Dec. 4.

The s. s. Bokhara, with the mails of the 22nd ultimo, left here for Bombay at 9 p. m. to-night.

The s. s. Victoria left here for Colombo and Australia at 4 p. m. on Monday.

PRINCE ALBERT VICTOR'S TOUR.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

COURTALLUM, Dec. 4.

This morning H. R. H. Prince Albert Victor called on H. H. the Maharajah, who returns to Trevandrum to-morrow. His Royal Highness took leave of him, and then proceeded on his way to Colathoorpolay, a distance of 24 miles, where a large camp had been pitched. This will form the centre for shooting operations. A special transit dawk has been arranged the whole way, wherever the Prince is to go. The shooting arrangements were made under the supervision of Mr. Bensley, Superintendent of Travancore Police.

Mr. Sanderson did not come to this side with the the Prince as was expected ; but Mr. Hanyngton, the Resident who has the reputation of being a keen sportsman, and one of the best shikaris in India, accompanies the Prince throughout his shooting excursions. The Prince drove in the same special travelling carriage already used, and reached Colathoorpolay in time for breakfast in the afternoon. The sholas in the neighbourhood were beaten for wild hog, which are said to abound there. It is reported that a large tiger has been seen in the jungles close by, and is being carefully watched. A herd of bison has also been seen near Colathoorpolay. Plenty of good sport is confidently looked forward to-morrow morning.

A small party, consisting of the Prince, Mr. Hanyngton, Captain Harvey, Mr. Bensley, and Mr. Ferguson, will drive out in a sporting open cart, a distance of ten miles to Madathorakani, where there is another camp erected. There are extensive elephant jungles there, and a large tusker and herd are being kept within bounds. Some of the Kanikars, a hill tribe who live in the jungles, and who are born huntsmen, have undertaken to show the Prince the elephant. Breakfast and lunch will be taken in the carriage. The party will return to Madathorakani Camp for dinner.

From here the Prince's movements are not yet quite fixed. It is believed, however, that on Friday morning he will drive thirteen miles further on to Sennakullar, where saddle-horses have been posted to take the party to the top of the ghauts, a distance of seven miles. Here the Prince will come to the Gratnas or grass-lands, which are a favourite resort of bison. It is expected the Prince will do some bison-shooting here for two days, returning on Sunday to Colathoorpolay.

Monday morning he again beats sholas in the neighbourhood of the Camp there for small game, driving back in the afternoon to Courtallum for dinner.

His Royal Highness will leave Courtallum for Tinnevelly on Tuesday morning.

PRESIDENCY RIFLE MEETING.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Dec. 6.

The shooting was resumed to-day, their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Connaught and Mr. Childers being present. The following is the result :—

Match 15.—"Knowles Competition"—7th Bombay Infantry, the winning team, scored 74 points ; 26th Bombay Infantry, 73 points ; and the 2nd Durham Light Infantry, 70 points.

Match 10.—"Hardinge Competition."—2nd Lancashire Fusiliers, 30 points, winners ; 2nd Durham, 29 points ; Royal Lancaster, 27 points ; Royal [illegible] 27 points ; Royal Dublin Fusiliers, 23 [illegible] The Loyal North Lancaster was disquali[illegible] tie with the Royal Lancaster.

[illegible]—"Interregimental, 200 yards.—Private [illegible] Lancaster, 30 points, winner; Sergeant [illegible] Lancaster Fusiliers, 30 points ; [illegible] Lancaster Fusiliers, 30 points ; [illegible] Kelly, North Lancaster, 30 points ; [illegible] nd Gloster, 29 points ; Private [illegible] caster, 29 points; Private Tay[illegible] iers, 29 points; Private Smith, [illegible] points ; Lance-Corporal Brick[illegible] iers, 28 points ; Lance-Corporal [illegible] ers, 28 points ; Private Allum, [illegible] points ; Private Hiscock, Royal [illegible] ts.

[illegible] terregimental, 500 yards"—Private [illegible] oster, 32 points, winner ; Sergeant [illegible] er, 32 points ; Corporal Turner, [illegible], 32 points ; Private Bayley, Dur[illegible] 32 points ; Bombardier Rice, Royal [illegible] llery, 32 points; Private Payne, Durham [illegible] points ; Dr. Harris, Royal Fusiliers, 31 [illegible], Corporal Hornsby, Durham L.I., 31 points ; [illegible] vate Whale, North Lancaster, 31 points ; Pri[illegible] ate McDonagh, Dublin Fusiliers, 31 points ; Private Thompson, Lancaster Regiment, 31 points ; and Private Seaforth, Durham L. I., 31 points.

Match 14.—"Kirkee Stakes."—Trumpeter Hayes, Royal Horse Artillery, 47 points ; Sergeant Jackson, Royal Horse Artillery, 43 points ; and Sergeant Slater, Royal Artillery, 41 points.

Match 20.—"Marksmen's Contest."—Duffadar Goolam Rassool Khan, Hyderabad Contingent, Cavalry, 38 points ; Lance Naik Shaik Alfoo, 7th Bombay Infantry, 36 points ; Naik Cassim Khan, 7th Bombay Infantry, 35 points ; Duffadar Shaik Noor Ali, 3rd Hyderabad Contingent, Cavalry 34 points ; and 35 several minor scores.

Match 36—"Connaught's Prize."—Royal North Lancashire, 65 points, 2nd Royal Lancaster, 63 points ; Dublin Fusiliers, 60 points ; Lancashire Fusiliers, 57 points ; Royal Artillery, 56 points ; Gloster Regiment, 52 points ; Durham Light Infantry, 51 points ; Royal Fusiliers, 35 points ; Middlesex Regiment did not turn up.

Match 33—"Nursery Stakes"—Havildar Tatia Powse, 5th Bombay Infantry, 34 points. Sowar Amir Khan, 6th Bombay Cavalry, 33 points ; Havildar Sakaram Parol, 10th Bombay Infantry, 33 points ; five other teams scored 32 each, and two 31.

Match 26—"Squad Trial Stakes Native"— 1st Bombay Grenadiers and 7th Bombay Infantry made a tie, scoring 109 points. The prizes were divided. 3rd Bombay Light Infantry, 105 points ; and 16th Bombay Light Infantry, 100 points.

Match 31—"Gunneshkhind Stakes."—Subadar-Major Mahomed Ibrahim, 3rd Hyderabad Contingent, Cavalry, 60 points ; Jemadar Halunan Singh, 1st Hyderabad Contingent, Cavalry, 57 points ; Sowar Sheik Abdool Razak, 2nd Bombay Cavalry, 56 points ; Sheik Mahomed Bazksh, 2nd Bombay Cavalry, 56 points ; Duffadar Bhagwan Singh, 6th Bombay Cavalry, 55 points ; Duffadar Ameer Sing, 6th Bombay Cavalry, 54 points ; and Lance Duffadar Kishan Singh, 3rd Hyderabad Contingent Cavalry, 54 points ; and three teams scoring 54s, were counted out.

THE EXECUTION OF TANTIA BHIL.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 5.

It is reported from Jubbulpore that Tantia Bhil's death was instantaneous. His brother, his cousin, and other Bhils were allowed to be present at the execution ; but the relatives declined to dispose of the body, alleging that Tantia had been outcasted by being executed.

Tantia maintained to the last that he was innocent of the crime for which he was condemned, and that he took no part in the dacoity in which the village patel was shot. He admitted, however, cutting off the woman's nose.

THE MASHAD AGENCY.

Brigadier-General Maclean has left Teheran to resume the duties of the Mashad Agency.

PRINCE ALBERT VICTOR.

According to the revised itinerary of Prince Albert Victor his Royal Highness will reach Benares on the 14th January. There he will be received by Sir Auckland Colvin, and will be his guest for the next ten day at Benares, Lucknow, and Agra, leaving the last named station on the 24th.

THE KARENNI EXPEDITION.

Mr. Ney Elias, after settling the boundary of Eastern Karenni, returns northwards, working across the Shan plateau to Kranglung. He is expected to reach Sawlon on the 10th instant.

CHANGES IN THE REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Sir Edward Buck, Secretary to the Government of India, Revenue and Agricultural Department, will probably make a tour in the Bombay Presidency and Southern India towards the end of the current month. He proceeds home on furlough in March next.

Mr. E. J. Sinkinson, Financial Secretary, takes six weeks' leave in India shortly, Mr. Finlay acting for him.

THE RAILWAY COMMITTEE.

The Railway Committee to consider the question of uniformity of pattern in rolling stock, meets at Lucknow instead of at Cawnpore.

SIR ROBERT SANDEMAN.

Sir Robert Sandeman leaves Quetta about the 19th of the present month for a tour in the Zhob country.

RAILWAY EXTENSIONS IN BURMA.

It is intended to spend fifty lakhs annually for the next three years on railway extensions in Upper Burma.

THE DECCAN MINES CONCESSION.

The Minister of Hyderabad has received news from London confirming the accounts of the settlement of the Deccan mines affair, which were given in yesterday's telegrams on the authority of the *Times*.

THE GILGIT AGENCY.

An infantry subaltern from the Native Army will probably be added to the staff of the Gilgit Agency instead of an Artillery Officer as was at first arranged. This change is considered desirable, as the garrison furnished by the Kashmir Durbar will include two regiments of picked infantry armed with Sniders.

THE CONGRESS.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

AHMEDABAD, Dec. 5.

At a public meeting held yesterday Rao Bahadurs Ranchorelal, C.I.E., and Harilal Dhruva, Rao Sahibs Narbheram Desaibhai and Vrigrai Keshavlal, Messrs. Someshwar, Pranshanker, Manilal and others were elected delegates to the Congress.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 4.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet.

Good Dhollera	4 9-16

The Manchester Market was firm.

7 lbs. Shirtings	5 1½
8¼ „ „	6 4
40s Mule Twist	9½
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight	1s. 4 11-16d.
2¾ per cent. Consols for account	97⅞
per cent. French Rentes	87½
4 per cent. Rupee paper	69½
4½ per cent. „	72½
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	107
Bar Silver	44½d. per oz.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA GOLF

THE FORTY-TWA CUP.

The third competition for this cup came off on Thursday, when ten players entered the lists. Judging from the unusual number of clubs to mend, play must have been vigorously kept up since the last match, though no one in particular seemed to be the favourite. One had gone clean off his driving and threatened to try the cleek, another was all at sea in his "puts," and a third was unable to drive over the trees ; so fear were entertained that the latest addition to the club might head the list. There was one very persevering player who tried his luck, and skill after only one week's training, and it was hoped with the points he received he would be encouraged to make a good appearance for the first try. There is still one cadet, and it is to be hoped that he will occasionally arrange with his *munshi* to get away for practice, so as to take his place soon in the list of competitors. The Committee, all scratch men, generously revised the handicap points, and so gave some of the youngest players a better chance. There has been quite a demand for old clubs, and a search in at least one godown brought to light several well-seasoned "spoons" and drivers, some of them nearly twenty years old. Our Parsee friends have not yet taken the hint ; for the sixth "green" was again cut up this week, a lawn-tennis court near No. 1. still spreads its net for erratic balls, and a new one in the line to the second hole has just been marked out. It was very trying to the temper of one player to find his ball on the wrong side of the net, and to hit into it twice with his putter on the way to the first hole. The dew on Thursday was heavier than it has been seen any other morning this season, and the greens" were not so keen as usual, though some of them are gradually changing into browns, and becoming extremely deceptive. Burn led off with his old score of 3, 4, 3, but the polo hole and the trees could not be done under 7, and it was not till he got to the last hole that another 3 could be scored. His partner, Stiven, was only 19 for the first five holes, but 7 and 8 following immediately, he spoiled a capital start. The veteran was very heartily handicapped by what Messrs. Kemp and Co. advertise as "The East Wind," which doubled him up, and made him drive at an angle of 45° to the line of fire. Still, though he could scarcely drive, or even get down to his putter, he managed the best scratch score of the match. His partner Heaton played a very neat quiet game, and just managed to win from Jackson, whose drives were the admiration of older players. The scores were :—

	Score.	Hdcp. Points.	Nett Score.
J. J. Heaton	50	5	45*
J. Jackson	52	6	46
W. F. Melvin	47	Scr.	47
M. F. Reid	51	4	47
J. S. Burn	49	Scr.	49
L. G. Dunbar	49	...	49
C. E. Nixon	49	...	49
J. Stiven	49	...	49
A. Taylor	60	10	50
D. MacDonald	53	Scr.	53

* Winner of the third competition.

BOMBAY ART SOCIETY.

At yesterday's committee meeting of the Art Society it was determined that the Industrial Art Exhibition should be held in March during the stay in Bombay of H. R. H. Prince Albert Victor of Wales. The Government have kindly sanctioned the use of the School of Art for the purpose. This exhibition will inaugurate in a very suitable manner the new workshops which are intended to be devoted to the production of objects of industrial art. It is hoped that H. E. Lord Reay, who has taken a deep interest in the object for which the workshops were built, and who sanctioned their erection, will be able to formally open them at the Society's Exhibition.

NOTES FROM GOA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

GOA, Dec. 3.

Senhor Vasco de Guedes, our Governor-General, has become so thoroughly convinced of the uselessness of being guided by the local organs of public opinion, that he has resolved to decide nothing without personal inspection. With a view to carry out his purpose, his Excellency, accompanied by his Chief Secretary and A-D-C.-in-waiting, visited the town of Margaum, where the removal of the market to a new place closer to the railway station has been vehemently discussed. The Governor walked over to the old market, and thence made his way to the new one, carefully noting the distance and other circumstances connected with it, and returned through Marmagoa to Pangim. Since then an order has been issued sanctioning the site of the new market, recommended by the Municipal Chamber of Salsette. His Excellency stayed one night at Marmagoa, and inspected the place, the improvement of which at present engages the attention of the Government.

The increase of tax from Rs. 4 to Rs. 6 on a cocoanut tree tapped for drawing toddy will come into force from August next, as was hinted in one of my previous letters, though all the Goa papers doubted about the veracity of my statement. The imposition of the increase will kill outright the country liquor industry. A cocoanut tree is supposed to yield Rs. 2 per annum at best. To pay a tax of Rs. 6 per annum, and pay the proprietor, say a rupee per annum, and keep a margin for the toddy drawn, is a sheer impossibility, which will brighten the misery of thousands of hands engaged in this business, besides depriving the poor labourer of the grog to which he has been accustomed.

His Grace the Patriarch Archbishop has been paying a pastoral visit to Novas Conquestas, where Christianity has made very little progress.

A NAWAB'S WILL.

A native paper in Bengal has recently published a translated version of the will of the late Nawab Ekbal-ud-Daula of Oudh, G.C.S.I., who died some months ago at Bagdad. The will is one of considerable length, and was drawn up entirely by the deceased, who enters into the minutest details in regard to everyone who served him, and everything he possessed. The method he displayed when his end was approaching, and he found it necessary to arrange for the disposal of his immense fortune, was certainly absent in regard to "money in cash, things, precious stones, gold, silver, *kiran* (Persian coins) rupees, British and French sovereigns, Ottoman *liras* and innumerable furniture" with which he says that, "by the Grace of God, the inner and outer apartments of my houses in Bagdad and Kazimain are replete": for further on he tells us "there is no account or list of them." His directions in connection with these valuables are worth reproduction :—

Those in the outer apartments are in the custody of Khizr and Abul Hassan, especially Khizr, who knows to read and write, and those in the inner apartments are in the hands of my female servants. They shall not steal and embezzle them. If they do so, they shall be made by force and threats to give back the things to the British Resident at Bagdad. The female apartments of my house at Bagdad and Kazimain are full of money in cash and things, as also the rooms in the outer apartments of my house at Bagdad are replete with all sorts of money in cash and things. But their number is not certain, nor is there any list of them. I have solely to depend on the honesty of my female and male servants. I am sure that the monthly allowance I get from the British Government will cease, and be stopped on my death. I offer it as a present to the Government, and it would constitute a saving of the Government. And I die without any to come after me, and without son, without heir.

The Nawab's anxiety about the future of his female domestics was as great as his liberality towards them, and his other servants generally :—

The female servants of my Harem, black or white, shall each receive one thousand rupees as present, and be allowed to leave after apologies are made to them on my behalf. They may go wherever they like: Only a reasonable and just request, out of foresight and prudence, shall be made to them to lead a life of chastity and modesty wherever they may live, and not to do unlawful and bad deeds ; because God has blessed lawful acts. They are female servants who have attended me at night in the same manner as male servants have attended me during the day, and are emancipated and free. They have no right upon me other than that of service done to me. I was obliged to avail myself of their services at night. It is necessary that they should be made to leave my house with great respect and decorum. Moreover, if it be possible, some of my old trustworthy servants should attend them for some time, and come back after seeing them to the places of their destination. The only thing I desire is their chastity, respectability and honour. They (the old and trustworthy servants) should exert themselves head and heart for them (female servants), and see them arrived with comfort and honour to whatever places they may like to go. Such places should, however, be places of due decorum and decency, and not to gaming houses and places of amusements or ill-repute. When they shall leave, great respect and honour should be shown them by everybody, because they have been the servants of my house and partners of my nocturnal retirement, and have lived in my house with modesty and decency. They should after me leave my house, and go wherever they like with modesty and decency. As for the rest, their luck is in their hands. Great respect is to be shown them when they shall leave, as they have been my night attendants and confidants, and I also showed them respect on account of their being secluded, and on account of my naturally kind and charitable disposition.

Deceased's solicitude for his animals and "other superfluous articles of my house" is remarkable: —"My animals shall be sold at a just price, but not by auction. Other superfluous articles of my house shall also be sold, but not by auction. If they do not sell, they shall remain in their places, but in a manner that they be not eaten by worms and rats. I do not like that one should go round with them, and sell them lest they form the subject of joke of friends and foes, and purchasers laugh and utter words good and bad, becoming and unbecoming, and buffoons crack jokes at them."

POONA RIFLE MEETING.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—In the speech made by H. R. H. the Commander-in-Chief at the opening of the Poona Rifle Meeting, his Royal Highness regrets that the G. I. P. Railway Volunteers were unable to send a team. I beg to be allowed to explain the reason, why many of the crack shots, of whom there are not a few, were anxious to go and applied for the necessary leave. The leave was granted, but they were given to understand they would not draw pay for the period they were absent from duty. Such a reply to a man entirely dependent on his wages, and who may have to support a family on the same, is anything but favourable. In former years men were allowed leave on full pay for the time spent at Rifle Meeting ?

Bombay, Dec. 5. "CAST IRON ENGINEER."

The date of the arrival of their Excellencies Lord and Lady Reay, in company with the Right Hon'ble H. C. and Mrs. Childers, at Baroda, has been altered, and it is now announced that the visitors will be here during Christmas, and not on the 17th inst. as previously arranged.

Mr. T. D. Little, M.I.C.E., there has been appointed additional Member of Council in room of Mr. T. H. Stewart, C.S., resigned.

H. E. the Governor has appointed Mr. J. S. Slater, Barrister-at-law, to be substantive *pro tem.* Government Professor of Law, *vice* the Hon. K. T. Telang.

Lieutenant Walter Henry Errington, 1st Battalion South Staffordshire Regiment, by order of H. E. the Governor-in-Council, has been admitted to the Bombay Staff Corps.

In the appeal of the Hindu rioters of Rohtak against their conviction by the Deputy Commissioner, the Chief Court has decided that there was some irregularity in the District Magistrate's procedure, but has not directed a re-trial. The unexpired portion of the prisoners' sentences is remitted, and they are released from their sureties.

The "Karachi Naval Volunteers" is the new name of the Indian Naval Volunteers, Karachi Brigade.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

A special meeting of the Standing Committee of the Municipal Corporation was held yesterday, Dr. Blaney in the chair. The following gentlemen were also present :—Dr. Cowasjee, Col. Merewether, Messrs. Javerilal U. Yajnick, K. M. Banajee, K. M. Shroff, Fazulbhoy Visram, and M. Bharbaya.

GENERAL OFFICE ESTABLISHMENT.

In the general office establishment no change has been made either in the strength or pay, and it was passed at a total per annum of Rs. 1,608.

ACCOUNTS AND EXPENDITURE, AUDIT ESTABLISHMENT.

The Chief Accountant having pointed out in his reports for 1887-88 and previous years the steadily increasing work of his department, in consequence of the growth of municipal work in all departments of the Municipality, Mr. Charles, the acting Commissioner, had provided for an increase in the accounts establishment for the current year's budget. The total increase in this branch aggregates Rs. 534 per month or Rs. 6,408 per mensem. The strength and cost of the establishment entered in the schedule as compared with the present establishment is as follows :—As per schedule, the total cost per annum is Rs. 54,348, the present establishment costing Rs. 52,260, there being thus an increase of Rs. 2,088 over last year.

After some discussion the cost of the establishment was passed as recommended by the Commissioner in the schedule.

PROPERTY AND WHEEL TAX ESTABLISHMENT.

The re-organisation in 1882-83 of the Assessment Department, the Commissioner said, was based on the figures for that year, as considered by the Town Council in their report to the Corporation, dated 7th October, 1881. Since this re-organisation, the number of properties had increased from 29,867 to 49,673, or an increase of about 20,000. This increase entailed a corresponding increase in the number of entries, bills, and complaints, and therefore of the work of the whole establishment. There must also be added the increase of work entailed by sections 141 and 142 of the new Act, according to which water and halalkhor taxes are now charged in a large number of cases which were exempt under the old Act. The strength and cost of the establishment entered in the schedule, as compared with the present establishment, is as follows :—As per schedule, the cost per annum will be Rs. 1,14,204, the present establishment costing Rs. 96,228, there being an increase of Rs. 17,976 over last year's expenditure.

Dr. Cowasjee observed that on the day before he had asked a question to the Municipal Commissioner as to how he was going to meet the increased expenditure, and the reply to that was found in the budget which he got last night, in which it was proposed that the taxation on grain should be increased by two annas. As a representative of the ratepayers he strongly deprecated any increase in the duties on grain, which was taxing the food of the poorest of the poor. He cautioned the Committee against sanctioning the increased amounts mentioned in the Schedule, because, if they did so, they would have no other alternative but to increase the taxation. He approved of the increased taxation on water and on the fire brigade, but he certainly objected to an increase on duty on grain. Retrenchment was the order of the day with Government, and he saw no reason why the expenditure of the Municipality should be increased from year to year.

The Municipal Commissioner, in the course of his remarks, observed that it was not a matter of argument, but a matter of fact that the municipality had lost about a lakh of rupees during the last year, because certain departments, among them being the Assessment Department, were not so strong as they ought to have been. The results of the recommendations made by him about eight years ago as to the strengthening of the departments, had proved satisfactory inasmuch as their revenue had considerably increased.

Dr. Cowasjee's remarks about the proposed increased in the duty on grain were not relevant, as the Committee were not discussing the budget, but the Schedule of Establishment.

Dr. Cowasjee asked that the budget might be considered first, instead of the Schedule of Establishment, so that they might know the position in which they stood.

Mr. Banerjee and other members were of opinion that, now that they had proceeded with the consideration of the Schedule of Establishment, they had better go through it without touching the budget at that stage of the discussion.

The amount was then passed as mentioned in the Schedule. Dr. Cowasjee being the only dissentient.

REVENUE AUDIT AND REFUND ESTABLISHMENT.

The Commissioner said the Audit Branch under the Chief Accountant was confined to auditing expenditure accounts alone. There was no audit of the revenue accounts of the Municipality. It was now proposed to organize a Revenue Audit, and Refund Establishment, which would be presided over by an officer who would be immediately subordinate to the Commissioner, and whose position in respect of the revenue would be analogous to that of the Chief Accountant in respect of the expenditure.

The proposed establishment as per Schedule was then passed at Rs. 19,680.

LICENSING ESTABLISHMENT.

The above establishment was passed at Rs. 12,396 per annum, the present establishment costing Rs. 3,840. The Commissioner in his statement said that in point of revenue and in safety the present arrangements were very satisfactory, and it was therefore proposed to strengthen the present establishment and to appoint a special supervising officer.

FIRE BRIGADE.

The Commissioner in his statement, among other things, said :—

The New Municipal Act imposes on the Municipality increased obligations in respect of the fire brigade, the present organization of which is defective, both in numbers and quality. Towards meeting the requirements of the Act, provisional rules have been made ; but for training and discipline, in order that the operation at a fire may be really efficiently conducted, it is most desirable that there should be such a chief of the fire brigade as is contemplated by the Act. This post should be filled in the first instance by the appointment of an officer of approved experience from the London Metropolitan or other well-established fire brigade, and I have fixed the salary at the lowest figure, at which, I consider, such a man will be obtainable, looking to the rate of remuneration elsewhere.

The establishment was passed as per schedule at a total cost of Rs. 44,376, the cost of the present establishment being Rs. 31,476, there being an increase of Rs. 12,900 over last year's expenditure.

The Committee then adjourned till Saturday at 3 p.m.

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

The P. & O. Co.'s s s Assam, Captain T. W. F. Browne, will sail to-day for London, Brindisi, and Marseilles, with the Europe mails and the following passengers :—

For London.

Mr R W P King
Mr and Mrs Freund
Brig-Surgn and Mrs F Howard

For Brindisi.

Mr J Nugent
Mr C Heriot
Revd V Kinsman
Mr A McNab
Capt G P M Pritchard

For Marseilles.

Mr De Zoete
Mr B H Baden Powell
Mr B Gray

For Ismailia.—Mr and Mrs H Macdonald.

For Venice.

Revd H Lorbeer
Miss Lorbeer

The following passages have been engaged :—

Per s.s. Coromandel Captain L. Reeves, 13th December 1889:—

For London.—Mrs Rumsby.
For Brindisi.—Mr A Keir, Mr E Miller, and Mr and Mrs W C Windover.
For Suez.—Miss Ashlin and Mrs. Irving.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

Simla, Dec. 5.—Brisk to moderate barometric rise reported from Western Punjab, Rajputana, Sind, and Guzerat, and a slight rise in Bombay and the Deccan. Very slight depression crossing the Punjab ; otherwise the distribution has been unaltered. Winds have been feebly cyclonic in the Punjab, and have shifted to the east in Burma ; otherwise the directions have been unaltered. The force has been fresh in Bombay and Gopalpore, but light elsewhere. The temperature which has fallen briskly in Sind, has been reported to have fallen fast in Beluchistan. The mean temperature has been high, except in Bombay, with a few drops of rain in Peshawar, and a slight shower at Murree, but none elsewhere.

The German Mint has issued a coin in memory of the late Emperor. It is of the florin type. Encircling the head is the inscription, "Germany will never forget its Fritz ;" the reverse side bears the words, "Learn to suffer without complaining," and the date of His Majesty's death, June 15th 1888.

THE PAWAI SCHEME.

The following letter was placed before the Municipal Standing Committee on Wednesday last by the Commissioner :—

Sir,—I have the honour to address you further on the Pawai Works. Considering the execution of these works, as sanctioned by the Corporation, to be a settled matter, there yet remains for consideration the acquisition of the gathering ground. Now, I think, the Corporation would not approve of the acquisition of the whole gathering ground, if it were decided that the Pawai water was to be used only for two or three years until the Tansa supply arrives : and if that decision were come to, I also should not recommend the acquisition of the whole area. This leads naturally to the question, "Are we to assume that Vehar will be drawn upon as at present, after the Tansa supply arrives, and if so, shall we make up its established deficiency by taking as much as is required from the Tansa duct, or shall we have an auxiliary to Vehar independent of Tansa, which will yield the required quantity of water ? If the latter plan were approved, the question would immediately arise, whence and how shall the increased supply be obtained ? I believe that only three schemes can be suggested :—Pawai, which will be ready at hand ; Keneri, which will cost fourteen lakhs of rupees ; and Ewur, which would cost initially, without high dams and without a duct of its own, eight lakhs at least. The Pawai scheme has been *adopted* by almost every one, but I cannot flatter myself by saying that it has been *approved* by any one. There are, so far as I know, two grounds for the opposition to it—the fear of pollution and the nuisance and cost of pumping. I have no misgivings as to the quality of the water, if the gathering ground be acquired by the Corporation. With reference to permanent pumping, there has been in the intense interest centred on the matter as a temporary measure, an important point overlooked, and it is this:—*After* the arrival of the Tansa water, both the Malabar Hill and Bhandarwada Reservoirs can be supplied with Tansa water. In that case the 32" Vehar main would be at liberty to supply the city direct, and the whole of the water from the Pawai Reservoir could be supplied into the city without pumping at all. What then would become of the pumps ? As stated in the former report no credit was taken for the 290 millions of gallons per annum, which could be obtained from the main Vehar Valley, including the leakage from Dam No. 1. Nor has there as yet been mentioned the adjoining area on the west, and through which the Tulsi pipe runs which by a catch-water channel, or by a dam would make the drainage of about 100 acres available. There, is therefore, at hand for this project 1,700 acres in the Pawai valley proper, which would supply 1,440 millions per annum on 4 millions of gallons per day (or its equivalent if taken in a shorter time at a greater daily quantity), if required by gravitation ; and 1,450 acres which would yield by pumping 1,220 millions of gallons per annum in an average year. The total area at hand is 3,150 acres, and the quantity of water in an average year 2,660 million gallons, or 7¼ million gallons per day. As the established deficiency of Vehar is only 1,000 million gallons in an average year, there is here an ample auxiliary without pumping for an average year, and with pumping in a bad year. The area of Vehar gathering ground and lake is 3,900 acres, that of Tulsi is 2,000 acres, that of the remaining portion of Keneri valley is 1,550 acres, that of Ewur is 2,720 acres, and that of Pawai is 3,150 acres. It seems to me, therefore, that the advantages are decidedly on the side of Pawai as a permanent scheme, especially as the greater part of the expense on works must now be incurred, whereas both Keneri and Ewur must be taken up *de novo*, and in addition to the money expended on Pawai. I think it is very desirable the question should be settled as speedily as possible, and if the Standing Committee still desire the Keneri and Ewur projects to be investigated, I think the surveys should be ordered at once. I think Rs. 3,500 would suffice. Whilst writing on this subject I would take the opportunity of urging that the 48" connecting main between the Vehar Lake and Tansa main and the Tansa main into Bombay from Ghat Cooper (which must be laid within a year or two) be put in hand as early as possible. If completed this main would enable us to augment the supply to the city in the happy event of the monsoon of 1890 or of 1891, again placing Vehar in a favourable position. As we have tried to prepare for a famine, I think it is very appropriate that we should also be prepared for a feast, especially when it may be partaken of without extra payment. —I have, &c.,

S. TOMLINSON.
Deputy Executive Engineer.

On the proposition of the Chairman it was resolved to print Mr. Tomlinson's letter, which should be circulated to the members.

THE LATE COLONEL HEYLAND.

The following Army Order was issued last night by His Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief :—

Adjutant-General's Office, Head Quarters, Poona,
4th December 1889.

His Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief has learnt with the deepest regret of the untimely death of Colonel A. R. Heyland, Commandant 1st Bombay Lancers. This officer, but recently promoted for good service in Burma, received the wound which caused his death while gallantly endeavouring to capture a sowar who had already shot down two Native officers of the Regiment, one of whom, Risaldar-Major Daulat Sing, also lately decorated for bravery has succumbed to his wounds.

2. In Colonel Heyland the Army has lost a chivalrous gentleman and a keen soldier, who had ever the good of the service and the welfare of his men at heart, and who was one of the best Cavalry leaders in the service.

3. His Royal Highness feels sure that the detestation universally felt at the dastardly act of one misguided man is shared by all ranks of the 1st Lancers, and that the whole Bombay Army unites with the Commander-in-Chief in lamenting the loss to the service of two such distinguished officers.

By Order of His Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief,

C. A. CUNINGHAM, Colonel,
Deputy Adjutant-General.

EXHUMATION AT THE SEWREE CEMETERY.

It is only a little over two months since there were two exhumations at Sewree—one of the body of the captain of one of the Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's steamers and the other the body of the late Vice Consul for Austria which were satisfactorily carried out by the well-known Bombay undertakers, Messrs. P. Hamilton and Co., Byculla. This same firm received orders for the exhumation of the body of the late Mrs. Mathilde Weyerbusch, wife of Mr. Emil Weyerbusch, the largest manufacturer in Elberfeldt, Germany, also of a captain of cavalry, and a Member of Parliament. She died at Watson's Hotel on Friday night, and was buried on Saturday last in the Sewree Cemetery. The deceased was when buried, enclosed in a metal coffin hermetically sealed and enclosed in an outer teak polished coffin, richly mounted with brass handles and breast-plate. It was the request of the husband to have the body exhumed and taken to Germany on the 5th instant per one of Lloyd's steamers. The exhumation took place on Wednesday afternoon at 2 o'clock, under the inspectorship of Mr. Dawes of the Health Department and his assistant. When exhumed the coffins were found quite secure and were at once enclosed in another metal coffin encased in an outer polished teak coffin with brass handles and plate, and these were again then enclosed in an outer teak box, in which they were conveyed to Victoria Dock and placed on board the Lloyd's steamer Imperator for transmission to Europe. At 5 o'clock the body was on board, everything being most satisfactorily carried out by Messrs. P. Hamilton and Co.

BOMBAY UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS.

The result of the Examinations for the degree of LL. B. were declared last evening. Out of 80 candidates, only 22 have passed the examinations, among the latter being S. Shrinivasiengar Setlur, who carries off the Arnould Scholarship, and the Judge Spencer Prize. The successful candidates are the following :— Pass.—Ambegavkar Ganesh Balvant, Augal Balvant Ramchandra, Bhatkhande Vishnu Narayan, Dalal Hirjibhai Kavasji, Damnia Gulabchand Motichand, Doctor Shapurji Barjorji, Gokhale Ramchandra Hari, Joshi Ganesh Balvant Kapadia, Sorabji Bamanshah, Khandekar Shankar Dattatraya, Kotval Dhanjibhai Pestanji, Manerikar Bhaskar Dhonddeo, Mantri Kashinath Janardan, Mavlankar Vasudeo Keshav, Nabar Dattatraya Narayan, Pandit Raoji Parashuram, Patvardhan Raghunath Krishna, Setlur S. Shrinivasiengar, Pense Dattatraya Rannath Vakil, Jamietram Jivanram, Valevalkar Pandurang Baburao, and Wadia Jamshedji Rastamji.

The bund at Lahore, a mile long, with which it is in contemplation to protect Dera Ghazi Khan from the encroachment of the Indus, is estimated to cost six lakhs.

WILSON COLLEGE LITERARY SOCIETY.

The first of the series of lectures organised fo[illegible] year by the Wilson College Literary Society [illegible] delivered by Surgeon-Major K. R. Kirtikar on We[illegible] day evening, at the Wilson College Hall. The su[illegible] of the lecture was "Premature Decay from Menta[illegible] Physical Overwork," and there was a large a[illegible] consisting of many students, and some la[illegible] gentlemen. Rev. Dr. Mackichan, the Princi[illegible] Wilson College, and the Vice-Chancellor of t[illegible] University, presided.

Dr. Kirtikar, who was received with cheer[illegible] the course of his lecture it must be understoo[illegible] although a statement has been made and often repeated, that educated Hindus are dying prematurely, this statement has never been substantiated by any statistics. An attempt has been made to regulate the growth of the faculties of the mind without taking the precautions that are required to maintain a continuously sound body for sustaining a sound mind. Happily, however, since very recently physical education has been receiving some attention. Gymnasia have been started. It is to be hoped that this salutary practice may bear good fruit in time. The relations of the body and mind have certainly to be distinctly understood and appreciated. The laws of health and disease have to be understood before a strictly accurate standard could be placed before a student, in order that he may not lose in body while he is attempting to gain in mind—that he may not lose ground in point of health while he is gaining ground in mental culture. He must remember the golden rule that "Health consists of a balance betwixt the various parts of the organism in power as well as in function."

In obedience to the natural laws we must remember that this body grows from childhood to youth ; thence to manhood ; from manhood to old age, should not the various intercurrent, accidental and hereditary diseases carry it off prematurely. Remember also that each stage of life from childhood to old age, has its own special diseases, apart from the general liability of the body to accidental, epidemic, or organic diseases. After the animal has enjoyed its period of growth, there is a stationary period, wherein the body neither grows nor decays. That is the period considered as the prime of life. It keeps itself up ; or rather uses up the conserved energy of its younger days. Then comes a period when the body begins to decline—degenerate ; and then at last comes, or ought to come the final termination of our existence —viz., death. Thus death, according to the laws of nature, is merely the penalty of our existence. The period of the life of man is calculated at one hundred years. In our own country this was supposed to be the limit. Seventy is considered good old age. The people of this country, it is said, do not live so long, as they used to do in former days. Here again we are without statistics. My statement is made on second-hand information. It is certain however that in these days a man in this country is considered very old at sixty. He is supposed to be without sense or reason at this period of his life. Considering this I should think that the average duration of the life of a Hindoo is between 30 and 35 years. Dr. Richardson in quoting M. Neuffville of Frankfort, gives very interesting figures regarding the longevity of the Jews and Christians. The average duration of the life of the Jew says he, is forty-eight years and nine months, and of the Christians thirty-six years and eleven months. In the total of all ages, half of the Jews born reach the age of fifty-three years and one month, whilst half the Christians born attain the age of thirty-six years only ; a quarter of the Jews population is found living beyond the age of seventy-one years, but a quarter of the Christian population is found living beyond fifty-nine years and ten months. Now I am sure if we take these figures in the light of how long man can live under originally favourable circumstances, and apply them to our country, we shall find that the mortality in our country occurs at a much younger age. We decay at a time when people in other countries are in the prime of their life. We are affected with the diseases of what is ordinarily old age among, say the European nations, such as cataract, long sight, arterial degeneration causing apoplexy, paralysis etc. certainly, five years earlier if not more. I shall not trouble you with any technical details of these and other diseases, but I shall briefly allude to one special disease, which it is feared, is attacking our educated men, and carrying them off in large numbers. That disease is diabetes. Whether this increased mortality actually exists now in larger proportions than before, or whether the entry of such numbers is prominent before our minds solely because it has sadly included some of our most noted educated men, I am not prepared to discuss. It may be that we have now more appliances of discovering the disease in its early stage, and we are able to find out cases of diabetes in this early stage. But yet there is no denying the fact that a large number of men actively engaged intellectually has suffered from this affection. And the cause of this affection is not far to seek. Diabetes is essentially a constitutional disease, where the nervous system is at fault and it disturbs the balance of the formation and utilization of the sugar which is secreted by the liver. Here again I shall not tire you with any technical detail, but content myself with observing that whenever there is an over-strained brain systematically exhausting itself—there is very chance of its so giving itself a shock as to paralyse its controlling influence over the formation and utilization of sugar in the human body. Every man is subject to the causes of disease appertaining to the condition of life he is in. The baker has his itch, the wool, sortee has his affection, the miner has his consumption, the phosphorus-worker has his jaw disease. The plumber and the compositor has his colic and palsy, the chimney; sweeper has his cancer, the drunkard and the *gunjah* smoker has his lunacy, the dweller in the damp soil has his consumption, the inhabitant of the Malarial regions has his ague, the dweller of the tropics has cholera and his hepatic complaints. Why should the toiler in the mine of knowledge escape his share of diseases arising from mental exhaustion and over, wook ? There is no doubt that when in his early day the student neglects his body—underfeeds it—may be because he cannot find sufficient and proper food. There is every reason why his brain should suffer a shock at a time when it should gain in vigour and health as well as in knowledge and training. But because some educated men die of diabetes, it does not follow that if proper care had been taken, that attack of diabetes could not have been prevented among them. Or that every educated man or educating student necessary exposes himself to the chance of getting diabetes. It is a mere accident of his occupation. Of course, he exposes himself to the chance of getting the disease. But that can be said of every other disease according to the surroundings each individual is exposed to. A good deal and a good many of the affections of our student days could be certainly avoided, if we are careful in the way how we conduct ourselves—how we nourish our bodies with the proper sort of food, and give our system time to recover from the wear and tear of our daily life, and from the exhaustion of continued mental application. Food then, and sleep are essential for a student's well-being. With regard to the growth of girls, it has been ascertained by Dr. Roberts of America that the height of woman is less than that of man. Her weight proportionally would be therefore less than that of man at the same age. She is born a little smaller ; her annual rate of growth after the age of 14 is less, and her growth terminates about two or three years earlier than that of man. That, however, can afford no shelter to those who would have girls, the future mothers of our country, so inhumanely treated without the slightest thought of what the present race has become, and how much more degenerated the future will be. You, my young friends, who are not only the arbitors of your own fate, but the fate of your children, and your children's children, you who are the hope and the future lights of our country, to you and to you alone I look for any advance in this important matter touching us nearly and dearly. It is no use quoting the texts of the Shastrees to orthodox persons ; the time is gone. Now is the time for us to act, and if you have not already begun to act, to shake off the trammels and traditions of a life that chains you to misery with hard and durable double chains, promising you nothing but permature decay and premature death, coupled with physical suffering during your life-time, I beg of you to think seriously of the matter even now. You have the sanction of science and the sanction of humanity, and I am sure that you will succeed in carrying into effect what is our duty with ourselves, our wives and daughters, and above all to our country at large. This is our high behest from Heaven, and I know Heaven will help us if only we help ourselves. (Loud and prolonged cheers).

Votes of thanks to lecturer and chairman terminated the proceedings.

The *Pioneer* thinks the programme of the Bombay Congress shows a great advance in sanity, no doubt ; "but what a colourless contrast beside the gorgeous hues of the *Star in the East*, and the *Old Man's Hope*. And will the same minds that were allured by these care to go on devoting their time and money to the ventilation of the lifeless matters of political economy ?"

FIFTH CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

MAKING A FALSE CHARGE OF OFFENCE.

Yesterday at the Criminal Sessions of the High Court, Mr. Justice Bayley and the same common jury continued the trial of Sayed Esaf bin Sayed Mahomed, an Arab, who was charged with making a false charge of an offence with intent to injure ; giving false evidence in a judicial proceeding ; forgery ; and using a forged and fabricated document. On the 31st January last, the prisoner falsely charged one Mahadi [illegible] Mahomed Khalif with criminal breach of trust, in [illegible] of certain pieces of velvet and broad cloth, [illegible] at Rs. 500. Prisoner gave false evidence [illegible] Khalif and produced in the Police Court, a document purporting to be a receipt for Rs. 500 which he knew to be fabricated. Mr. Chitty, instructed by the Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown ; and Mr. Kirkpatrick, instructed by Messrs. Roughton and Byrne, defended the prisoner.

At the close of the case for the prosecution, Mr. Kirkpatrick addressed the Court on behalf of the defence, expressing his intention to call some witnesses for his client. In answer to the charges made against him, the prisoner had a difficult task before him, namely, to prove a negative. The charges were already before the jury. The questions were, did prisoner bring a false charge against Mahadi ; was it true that he gave false evidence before Mr. Hamilton ; and, lastly, was it true that, knowing the document in question to be forged, he brought it into Court, and used it as genuine ? The first thing that would most probably strike the jury, would be the amazing improbability of the prisoner having had dealings with all those men and knowing that they were acquainted with every detail of the transactions laying a false charge against Mahadi. If he had not believed rightly or wrongly that he had strong grounds for proceeding against Mahadi, it was most improbable that he would have laid such an absolutely false charge against him. Another point in favour of the accused was that, though every thing was ready, the case was traversed from the last Sessions, which led to the presumption that when it came to the point of Mahadi going into the witness-box, he shrank from the task he had undertaken to prosecute the accused. The notice for the delay and traversing the case appeared to be to get rid of certain witnesses, who would most certainly have been brought forward by the defence then, but who were now absent from Bombay. The story for the defence was that in December 1888 certain cloths were bought from Dhunjee Jetha, and placed with Jessi. Three days after, and again two days later, Mahadi offered to try and sell the goods. Then three or four days subsequently, Mahadi told prisoner he had removed the goods. This was without permission, and prisoner heard afterwards that Mahadi had pawned the goods to Chuganlal. Was it likely that Jessi, who held the goods as security for Rs. 1,500, would lose hold of them without getting his money back ? The learned counsel remarked that of the stories for the prosecution and the prisoner, the latter was the more probable.

A few witnesses were called for the defence, after which the Court adjourned until this morning.

AN ARCHDUKE'S ROMANCE.

During his stay of several hours in Bozen, the Emperor Francis Joseph paid a visit to the Archduke Henry, on which occasion the Archduke's consort, Baroness Waideck, and their daughter, Baroness Marie, were introduced to his Majesty. This announcement, short as it is, possesses much interest for those who are acquainted with the romance of the Archduke's life. In his marriage the Prince committed such a breach of the traditional rules and usages of the Hapsburg family that for twenty-one years he has lived estranged from the head of the Imperial House. On the 4th of February, 1868, Archduke Henry married Fraulein Leopoldine Hofmann. She was the daughter of a very humble official employed in the Assessment Office at Krems, in Upper Austria. In all princely families it is a strict and invariable rule that the sanction of the head of the House must be previously obtained to any proposed matrimonial alliance ; but to the marriage of the Archduke Henry not only was the Emperor's approval not obtained, but the prohibition of the nuptials issued by his Majesty was disobeyed, with the result that the Archduke was for many years expatriated. He forfeited his appointment as General in command of a division of infantry, and his name was struck out of the list of honorary colonels of Austrian regiments. Moreover, his appanage from the Imperial Civil List was stopped, and the disgrace he had fallen into was marked in many other ways. Archduke Henry felt deeply the loss of his military rank, and still more his exile, but otherwise his marriage brought him unalloyed happiness. At length, the Emperor's displeasure began to disappear, and the Archduke was allowed to take up his permanent residence in a Tyrolese town. With his wife, who had meanwhile been raised to noble rank under the title of Baroness Waideck, and with the only child of their marriage, a daughter, who is now eighteen years old, the "civilian" Archduke Henry for some time lived the quiet, contented life of a landed proprietor. His chief anxiety now arose from the fact that his estates, which are situated near the River Adige, frequently suffered from inundations, thus often reducing his slender income below the modest requirements of a household in which charity on a liberal scale formed the chief item in the budget. The repatriation of the Archducal family was permitted in 1873, and ever since that time the house of Archduke Henry in Bozen has been a centre of intellectual life for a wide district in the Tyrol. Authors and musicians, actors, journalists, and painters, former military comrades of the Archduke, or friends of the Baroness, whatever their position in life, have at all times been welcome guests. The Archduke has been in the habit of visiting Vienna only once a year privately. He has never set foot in the Hofburg. His last appearance here was on the melancholy occasion of Crown Prince Rudolph's funeral. Even then he kept away from the rest of the family, only joining them in the Mortuary Chapel of the Capuchines. The last thing he expected was that the Emperor would ever pay him a visit, but that event having taken place, and his family having been introduced to his Majesty, the doors of the Hofburg are at length open to them. Ere long, therefore, the daughter of the tax-office clerk will be received by the Empress in the Palace, and welcomed as a relative, as she has long been, by Archduke and Archduchess Rainer. Archduke Henry was the youngest son of the late Archduke Rainer, Viceroy of Lombardy. He was born in Milan on the 9th of May, 1828, and is therefore 61 years old. When a youth of 20 he committed a very foolish act by writing a private letter to a friend, in which he spoke in disrespectful terms of the young Emperor Francis Joseph, who had just ascended the throne. The friend was not discreet, the letter was published in a Turin newspaper, and the Archduke was summoned to Vienna to be censured, as he deserved, by Archduchess Sophie, the Emperor's mother, who for a time was the virtual ruler of Austria. The punishment of Archduke Henry was to be that he must enter Holy Orders and abandon the military career, to which he was devotedly attached. Eventually, however, the Archduke was allowed to return to his regiment. In course of time he was promoted to the rank of General, and was stationed in Graz. It was there he made the acquaintance of Fraulein Hofmann, a singer at the theatre, with the monthly salary of fifty florins. She was by no means a great singer. Her best *role* was that of Pamela in *Fra Diavlo*, but she was pretty, quickwitted, the very type of a Viennese girl, and, above all, irreproachable in her conduct and manners. The acquaintance, which never ceased to be a most honourable one, had already lasted some time, when war broke out in the North as well as in the South, and the Archduke had to take the field in Italy. Before leaving he gave his word of honour to the girl he loved that he would marry her if his life were spared, and this promise he faithfully kept. The Chamberlain of the Archduke thought it his duty officially to inform the Emperor of the engagement that had taken place, which called forth the interdict already mentioned, and occasioned also offers of large sums of money to the girl from persons whose intention it was to make themselves agreeable to the Court. She was to be persuaded either to marry someone else, or to leave Europe and to hide her address from her lover ; but she did neither, and went to reside with her sister in Hutteldorf, near Vienna, where the Archduke, on his return from Italy, found her. Shortly afterwards they were legally married in the parish church of Bozen.

Advice to Mothers.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth ? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste. It produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from the pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentry and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s 1½ per bottle. Wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 33, Farringdon-road, London.

INTERNATIONAL PEACE AND ARBITRATION.

Peace is a great human evolution, the principle of which must be sought in history, says Dr. R. M Pankhurst in an article contributed to the *Manchester Guardian*. In primitive times, when society rested on common kinship and religion, with consequent sense of common life within the society, the peace that existed was the peace of brethren ; but without, the society was war unceasing and unrestrained. The stranger is an enemy. Therefore, from the earliest times the problem of peace is to create a sense of common life. Common life, historically, has been created either externally by dominant force or internally by the controlling action of moral sentiments. The peace of the Roman Empire, the *Pax Romana*, was created by the presence of overwhelming force binding into equal submission all the members of the Imperial system. On similar lines, with the difference of civilisation, rests the British peace, the *Pax Britannica*, of our Indian Empire. Again, the Papacy for a term gave Europe the *Pax Ecclesiæ* by appeal to the sanctions of a common faith. These great instances point to the conclusion that for peace between nations there must exist common principles of obligation and interest. Are there not, then, such principles in the life of nations on which to rest the peace of civilisation, the *Pax Hominis* ? On the break-up of the Primacy of Europe, long exercised by the Romano-Germanic Empire and the Papacy, the common principles of their mediatorial function, the traditions of the Roman Empire on the one hand and the forces of common faith on the other, gave place to a common system of moral sentiments. This latter system, summed up in the great theory of a law of nature, *Jus Naturale*, possessing commanding claims on the observance of nations, lies at the foundation of international law. The theory of a law of nature applied to the life of nations, put by Grotius into his great work "De Jure Belli et Pacis" in 1625, created modern international law and founded the existing State system of Europe. Two things are noticeable in this Grotian transformation : one is that the basis of the charge was the appeal to a common system of moral sentiments—a principle of reason, be it observed, and not of force ; the other is that the transformation was mainly operated by treaties. The modern State system of Europe is a treaty system. In modern times has appeared a new departure in government by the establishment of federal as distinguished from unitary Governments. In regard to peace federal Governments, as in the case of the United States, of Switzerland, and now of Germany, are important. In these Governments, as between the constituent members of the federation, the rules of conduct are true international law, the judicature applying the rules is a real international tribunal, the force compelling obedience is an international police.

Here, then, are seen in full action on a virtually international scale legislative, judicial, executive powers, giving virtually international law, international judgments, international execution of those judgments where rendered necessary by disobedience. Federal Governments, therefore, are historically precedents in conformity with which, by way of approximation, arbitral systems should as far as possible be adjusted. A federation of course imports, as distinguished from an arbitral system, common citizenship, a supreme tribunal, a federal police or army to enforce the judgments of the tribunal. The State system of Europe being founded on treaties, the difference between federations and this State system as to peace is that the former rest on the direct action of collective force, while the latter rests first on agreement and public conscience, and in the last resort on war. The crucial point, then, as to the European system is, in the absence of common collective force possessed by federations, to find means by which to increase the obligation of treaties, so as to prevent appeal to arms to enforce their provisions. Experience declares the mode in which the binding power of contracts has been deepened in its hold on man. Historically the increase of the sense of common life and common interest has been followed by an increase in the conscientious and free performance of contracts, and treaties are in effect contracts between nations. This treaty system is constantly becoming more comprehensive, and enters more and more deeply into the life of nations. A further development in this direction is the procedure by international conventions, which have proved powerful for peace. They have placed under the protection of the public conscience and outside the area of war Switzerland, Belgium, and the Ionian Islands. In like situation Europe would naturally place Greece and Italy, nations to which historically civilisation stands in everlasting indebtedness. Two recent impressive instances of international conventions are those relating to the basin of the Congo and the Suez Canal. Are there not certain areas in Europe, possible seats or sources of war, that placed by international conventions on a basis of neutrality would become permanent provinces of the kingdom of Peace ? The greatest immediate need in regard to international peace is the practical improvement of the arbitral system. The United States, possessing in their Federation an international tribunal, have naturally led the way in this direction. The United States Senate recently proposed to establish on the model of their own Supreme Court an International Supreme Court for American autonomous nations. Still more recently the American Congress proposed that steps should be taken to conclude a treaty between the United States and this country for reference to arbitration of all differences between them. The first of these projects would establish a true international tribunal with international force behind. The second would set up an Anglo-American tribunal of the purely arbitral type. The infirmity of arbitration has been its limited range and occasional character. What is wanted is to extend its operation, to establish *en permanence* an International Arbitral Tribunal. The constitution of such a tribunal is not beyond the existing resources of international experience. It is a question of machinery to which modern Europe is not unequal.

It is a conclusion of experience that to conquer bad passions the true way is to give them less and less to do. The bad passion of war has been and must be so dealt with. Certain limitations on war have greatly tended to abolish war. These limitations may be distributed into three classes : (1) The limitation of the rights of belligerents by the rights of neutrals. It has been found in practice that the restriction on war, especially naval war, imposed at the instance of neutrals have subsequently been retained in the interests of belligerents. (2) The limitation of what may be done in war between belligerents. Numerous conventions have mitigated the ferocity of war in its laws and customs. By the Geneva Convention of 1864, in which Switzerland, Belgium, Denmark, France, this country, and other nations concurred, agreements were entered into for ameliorating the condition of the wounded in war. The St. Petersburg Declaration put under conditions the use of explosive bullets. The important Conference at Brussels in 1874 reviewed in an international sense the laws and usages of war. The prospect opens of placing under the jurisdiction of more humane sentiments the whole range of the practices of modern warfare. (3) The limitation of the operation of war to Governments as distinguished from members of the nation. It is here that the great value of the Declarataon of Paris of 1856 arises. That Declaration was a splendid triumph of the claims of neutrals over the practices of belligerents. Its four great articles are parts of the public law of humanity. It affirms that—(1) privateering is and remains abolished ; (2) the neutral flag covers the cargo of the enemy except when it is contraband of war ; (3) neutral goods, except contraband of war, are not seizable under the enemy's flag ; (4) blockades in order to be obligatory must be effective—that is to say, maintained by a sufficient force to prevent in reality the access of the enemy. The Declaration has been in this country vehemently denounced as fatal to the power of England. In this opposition stands forth the great name of John Stuart Mill, who in Parliament in 1867 said, "Sir, I venture to call the renunciation of the right of seizing enemy's property at sea a national blunder." Notwithstanding all opposition, this Declaration is, it is submitted, just and right and for the best interests of the English people. The Declaration itself is a conquest of neutrality. England, once the most belligerent of European nations, is now of all nations the most committed by her interests to neutrality. If only to the Declaration be added the American demand that "the private property of the subjects or citizens of a belligerent on the high seas shall be exempted from seizure by the public armed vessels of the other belligerent except it be contraband," then the Declaration would become the Magna Charta of international peace. Looking, therefore, to the operation of the combined causes now directed against war, just grounds exist for indulging in the expectation of creating the practical conditions of its final extirpation and of making more than a poetic vision the hope of the time when "meek-eyed Peace shall strike a universal peace through sea and land."

Surgeon-Major G. Bainbridge, Indian Medical Service, Civil Surgeon, Karachi, goes on furlough in Europe for one year,

FISHER LIFE IN SCOTLAND.

It has more than once said of the fisher-folk that they are extravagant in their modes of living. That is not true. They are no doubt fond of a bit of beef, but as a rule they drink largely of tea, and consume vast platefuls of bread and jelly. Nor do many of them indulge in spirits. It was a matter of exceeding surprise to the Prince of Wales when, on the occasion of the great Fisheries Exhibition being held in London, he found that the fisher-folks whom he had invited to Marlborough House did not "drink." Their demand for temperance liquors far exceeded their applications for whisky or beer. "Eh, we dinna drink at hame, my bonny Prince, and we'll no begin here," was the simple reply of Maggie Flocker, a well-known Scottish fish-wife, whom the Prince had asked to drink a small glass of whisky. We have been "at the herring" with a skipper who dealt out two or three drams of whisky to his crew in the course of the night, one before they began to shoot the nets, and another when the process was complete, a third being given when the hauling in of the fishing gear began ; but many boats are now manned by teetotalers, well-doing men who soon acquire boats of their own, either wholly, or in shares with a partner. Among fishermen and their families the boat is of paramount importance. In many villages it is usually a family affair, and is not seldom the means of earning bread for a colony of orphans. We have passed the night in a boat which had been the property of four generations of a family, and on which seven helpless little ones were dependent for their food, clothes, and education. Grandsire and father had both been drowned from that vessel, during two of the storms which are occasionally experienced on the rock-bound coasts of Scotland. "Uncle John" is now skipper, and the well cobbled boat still cuts a respectable figure as the "winner of the bairnies' bread" at the local herring fishery. Various modes of arranging the pay of those employed are now adopted. As a rule, perhaps, the owner of a boat who has none of his family to aid him prefers hired servants at fixed wages ; but in many parts of Scotland the old-fashioned system of "d[illegible]," or shares is still in vogue. These ways of paying [illegible] settled by use and wont ; there is, of course, a share for the boat, and the men employed may have shares or half shares in the voyage, as has been previously arranged. We have seen an old-fashioned skipper, after being paid by the curer for whom he had gone fishing, dividing the money received in a very primitive fashion. "That's a pound," he would say, "for me ; that's another for the boat, and that's a pound for you, Sandy, and one for you, Dawvie, and that's ten shillings for you, Geordie." When the pounds had gone the round till they were exhausted, the shillings were next taken in hand, and then the pence followed, any indivisible fraction which remained being expended in fruit or "sweeties," which were handled and dealt out in the same manner as the money.

In the fishing villages of Forfarshire the communities still cling to the traditions of their ancestors. They abhor swine, and flee from a pig as from a devouring lion : they have also numerous other aversions, like their brethren of Fifeshire. An old Forfarshire fisherman who occasionally laughs (in private) at the silly ideas of his brethren, says he remembers well when one day a boat's crew returned from their work without having cast a line in the water. As they made for the harbour their faces, it could easily be seen, were ashy, pale with fear, and they all looked as if they had seen some dread apparition. "What has happened ?" was of course on the tongue of every person who saw the scared crew come back to the harbour. "Look and see ; look at that !" was the reply. Will it be credited that "that" was a poor, exhausted wild pigeon, which, having taken refuge in the boat, had frightened four middle-aged men almost out of their senses ! A similar tale is told of a terrible fright which on one occasion befell some fishermen of Newhaven. Nine of them had proceeded one day to the boat-shore to change their boats, in other words, to launch some larger vessels than during the season had been in use. Just as they reached the scene of their work, they halted as one man, each gazing upon the other with a face of wonder and consternation ; then, turning homeward, they made off as rapidly as possible, leaving their work undone, the cause of all their terror being a crow, which had perched upon the bow of the centre vessel. The poor men thought it was a "warning." These superstitions, which have prevailed for centuries, are dying out—but slowly, very slowly—among the hereditary fishermen. It is still the custom to notice the person whom they first see in the morning as everyone has—in their opinion—a good or bad foot, and brings, accordingly good or bad luck to the labours of the day. In some communities no one ventures to sea on certain days, because of its being unlucky to do so. Once upon a time a certain boat's crew went fishing on the anniversary or Christmas (old style). The crew of the vessel on that day consisted of four men and a boy : five fish only were captured—four of them were hake and all of them were blind ; a small haddock which was caught being in the same condition. "And it serves them properly," said the wise woman of the village ; "who could expect any good to come of such goings on ? How could they think to be lucky, fishing on such a day !"

From time immemorial, "luck" has been the good or bad genius of the fisher-folk ; it governs their work from day to day. When a boat returns empty, one of the crew will perhaps say, "What else could we expect, when auld 'Bishop' Crail was the last man who spoke as we left ? he never brings luck." Something may occur at sea to change the luck ; a wandering bird may utter a wild scream as the lines are being set, or some frightened fish, chased by an enemy, may leap on board. Either event might prove sufficient to send home a crew of stalwart fishers, unless, perhaps, one of them on the spur of the moment was clever enough to devise a counter charm to the evil omens. Should a stranger offer to go to sea in one of the Fife boats, he is scanned with care from head to foot, to determine whether or not he has a lucky look about him. If so, permission will be granted ; if not, a refusal will be given. Should it, however, prove a case in which there is some doubt, the candidate for fishing honours will be put "through the hemp," *id est*, be made to walk through a gigantic ring or square formed of the small twine of which some of the nets are manufactured. When that ceremony has taken place, the aspirant will be qualified to join the boat. Fisher-folk as a class are not intellectual ; from their ranks no authors—with, we believe, one exception—have yet arisen. It has been asserted that the eating of much fish adds largely to brain-power. It may be so, but evidence of the fact is not found in Scotland ; at any rate, not in the fishing villages of that country.

Space will not admit of our describing all the customs of the Scotch fisher folk, but we may be permitted to refer to the people of Auchmithie, whom simplicity of character, patient industry, and frugality used to characterise. We have seen the hardworking wives of Auchmithie plung into the sea and carry their fisher husbands on their shoulders to the land, after they had anchored their boats ; and day by day, from the boat shore to their houses, these women toil up a precipitous bank carrying on their backs, the piscine produce brought home from distant fishing grounds by their men. Sir Walter Scott, when collecting materials for his romance of the "Antiquary," lived in the one inn of Auchmithie, a much gratified spectator of the life and labour of these quaint people. The bed on which Sir Walter slept during the ten days of his residence used, a few years ago, to be exhibited with great pride by the mistress of the house. Sir Walter, it has been said, was astonished at the amount of work done by the females of Auchmithie, and was not surprised to learn from his landlady that some of them were fond of a dram. "I do not wonder at that," he said ; "they often appear to be greatly exhausted by their work." It is to be regretted that Scott did not carry out his idia of writing a novel of fisher-life ; he would doubtless have presented to the world a felicitous example of his work. There are other communities of fisher folk as peculiar as that of Auchmithie. The fisher folk of Aberdeen live by themselves at Foot Dee, locally known as "Fittie," from being situated at the mouth of the river Dee. The two squares of Fittie are densely populated, those who inhabit them being, of course, deeply imbued with the superstitions of their class ; the women of Foot Dee, as in all other communities of fisher-folk, rule the roast.—*National Review.*

Owing to no rain having fallen, the snow has not frozen in the Durra and Lahore passes ; and travellers can still get through from Badakhshan to Chitral.

Holloway's Ointment.—Sores, Wounds, Ulcerations, and other diseases affecting the skin, are capable of speedy amendment by this cooling and healing ointment, which has called forth the loudest praise from persons who had suffered for years from bad legs, bad breasts, piles, abscesses, and chronic ulcers, after every hope of cure had long passed away. None but those who have experienced the soothing effect of this Ointment can form an idea of the comfort it bestows by restraining inflammation and allaying pain. Whenever Holloway's Ointment has been once used it has established its own worth, and has again been eagerly sought for as the easiest and safest remedy for all such complaints. In neuralgia, rheumatism and ghout, the same application, properly used, gives wonderful relief.

THE HANGMAN INTERVIEWED.

An enterprising American reporter has interviewed at his home at Bradford, Berry, the hangman, from whom he extracted the following details. Mr. Berry's parlour, into which the reporter was shown when he called upon the hangman, was furnished simply and unostentatiously, the pictures on the wall in entire harmony with their environment. The most conspicuous of these was a large frame containing twenty-two small photographs arranged about a larger portrait of Mr. Berry himself. These photographs were all of gentlemen and ladies whom Mr. Berry had worked off, each one being labelled with the name and crime of the original, as "Israel Tipski, Whitechapel murderer ;" "Richard Moole, Ormsby murderer ;" "Mary Ann Bullard, Ashford poisoner ;" "Thomas Leatherbaum, Manchester, two wives ;" "Anthony Benjamin Rudge, Carlisle murderer ;" "Elizabeth Berry, Oldham poisoner," and so only through the whole ghastly list. "Does any prejudice against your business affect many of your friends unpleasantly ?" was asked, after Mr. Berry had ordered a brandy and soda. "Well, I should rather think so," responded the hangman proudly. "It killed my father and my mother and one of my brothers. You see when Marwood dies, and the appointment is vacant. I makes application to the 'Ome Secretary at the same time with Bartholomew Binns. Father was a carpet spinner in Heckmondyke, about six miles of here. 'E owned a big mill and employed scores of men until 'e lost 'is property through 'is debtors being bankrupt. 'E 'ad twenty-one children and 'e gave every one of us a boardink school education, except three. "They was," said Mr. Berry, counting on his fingers, "our Herbert and our Sarah and our—no it was only two. We all had a boardink school education but two. My people was the most respectable people in Yorkshire, and when they 'eard as I 'ad made application to be 'angman they sent word to the 'Ome Horfice that I was a lunatic and subject to fits, and they all begs me not to bring disgrace upon the family. Well, what was I to do ? I'd been in the coal trade, and I'd 'ad to go in bankrupt, and my brothers never offered to 'elp me then. After that I was in th' butter trade, and 'ad to pay my profits over to th' other creditors, and finally 'ad to quit that business and go to work a' making bootlegs in shoe shop. None o' my respectable brothers, as might well afford it, being in a good way o' business, ever says to me : 'James, 'ere's a 'undred pounds to gi' you a new start.' I says :—' It's a 'onest business and it's a paying business—ten pun and travelling expenses for each person what I 'angs, and fi' pun in case of a reprieve—and I'll follow it.' I goes to my solicitor and tells 'im 'ow my sister 'ad sent word to th 'Ome Secretary as I was subject to fits—which I never 'ad a fit in my life—and he tells me to get th' affidavit of my family doctor as I was in perfect 'ealth, which I did, and I gets th' appointment. That night it was in all the papers in Bradford, 'a Yorkshire man appointed public 'angman,' and what does one of our neighbours do, as is in Bradford, but he takes a paper out to Heckmondyke, and he finds my mother a' standin' on th' steps o' our 'ouse. He shows her th' paper, and she looks at it, and says : "James th' hangman,' and falls backward in a swound." Mr. Berry paused at this juncture, not by reason of any sentimental weakness, but because he was thirsty and took a long draught of his B. & S. "Well." he continued, "they sends one for me th' next day, and tells me the mother is dying and wants to see me. I goes to th' house right away, and finds her in bed. She sends th' others out th' room, and then she puts her arm around my neck and cuddles me down to her. 'James,' she says, 'it's not true thou'et be' 'angman ? Thou'rt too affectionate,' she says. 'Mother," I say, 'if it'll save thy life I'll not be 'angman.' 'Ay,' says she, 'it'll save my life.'" The hangman's tone had softened a trifle as he related this instance of filial devotion, and he went on in a more brusque tone, as if deprecating the follies of earlier days. "So I sends in my resignation, and Bartholomew Binns he gets th' appointment, but it don't do no good for th' mother dies before she gets out of bed, and I was sorry enough, I can tell you, that I'd been such a fool. "But, as I was saying," the hangman continued, "it all came right in th' end. About two years after that I was sitting in th' shop working on a boot-leg when I hears th' newsboys calling out, 'Shocking Tragedy in a Prison Bartholomew Binns Botches an Execution,' goes right out and buys a paper, and as soon as I read' ow that feller'ad bungled them murderers, and 'ad to 'ang 'em twice, I makes up mind what to do. There was a man to be 'anged in Scotland th' next week, and I knows they won't let Binns have another try at th' business. I was a member of th' Young Men's Christian Association, and I goes right over to that waiting room and sends word to th' Sheriff in Scotland without even telling my missus, I tell th' Sheriff as 'ow I might have 'ad th' appointment before, and what was my qualifications. He sent me word back to get papers from the Chief Constable in Bradford that I am th' right man, and not to breathe a word to no body about it. Well, sir, I didn't even tell th' missus that, and when I went to Scotland and did th' job, me and th' Chief Constable and Sheriff in Scotland and the 'Ome Secretary was th' only persons as knew I was 'angman until I come home after. It was reading that in th' paper that was th' beginning that my father and brother died of." "Come," he said in the tone in which the Duchess invites the polished William to view the statue of Adonis, "come over to my 'ouse and I'll show you my 'anging apparatus." Soon we were in Mr. Berry's garret, the staircase to which opened into the middle of the room, and was not covered. On one side of this staircase was the bed in which the Misses Berry, juniors, slept. On the other side were a couple of large wooden chests, beside which were placed two black travelling bags of ordinary appearance, one a third larger than the other. Children's toys were scattered about. In a beam near the stairway were arranged a number of hooks. Mr. Berry opened one of the wooden chests, which proved to be full of ropes. "I've 'anged many a man and woman with these," he said fondling them affectionately. "I'll show you how I does it." The hangman took out a rope, fitted with a noose at the end, with a close-fitting leather washer above the knot. This rope he put over his head, and, placing it about his neck, drew the knot up snugly under his left ear. Then he pulled the washer down close to the knot. "My own invention," he said, "prevents the knot slipping." He now reached under the ropes in the chest and produced a broad leather belt, with subsidiary straps attached, which he buckled about his waist. Next he picked up the end of the rope, the noose of which was about his neck, and walking under a beam, he tied the rope to a hook. This accomplished, he directed me how to pinion him at the elbows and wrists with the straps that were attached to the belt, and soon the genial hangman was in a position where a kick over the stairway would have ended his earthly career in the same manner in which he had terminated so many others. I resisted the temptation to execute him, however, and unbuckled the straps again. Having relieved himself of the rope and put it back in the chest with the belt, he opened the other chest and displayed what seemed to be an assortment of old clothes. It was not an ordinary assortment, however, since each article had been worn by a condemned and executed murderer. "I've got a relic here," said Mr. Berry proudly, "of every person I ever hanged." He picked up a white handkerchief, upon which were embroidered in red the initials "M. L." "This 'ere handkerchief," he said, "belonged to Mary Leffley, who I'anged for th' murder of her husband in Lincoln five years ago. She held it between her hands when she was dropped, and she was screaming all th' time. She gave three yells after I pulled th' lever while she was going down." It was said (I remarked) that if Mrs. Maybrick had not been reprieved a mob would have been formed in Liverpool to prevent your hanging her." "They'd never have seen me," said Mr. Berry. "I'd 'a been in th' jail and 'anged her before th' mob knew I was about, and I'd been on th' train and on my way back 'ome before they knew she was dead. Why, when I 'anged Poole in Dublin, who murdered Informer Kenny—O'Donnell, who murdered th' other informer, Cary, having been 'anged in Newgate th' day before—there was a great mob in Dublin to prevent my getting into th' prison, and nobody outside knew Poole was 'anged until I was on the boat a-steamin' away for Holyhead." "How did you manage that ?" I asked. "I'll tell you," said Mr. Berry, in a burst of confidence. "I shaves off my whiskers and I puts on women's clothes. That's th' way I got into Dublin jail, with my ropes and straps under my clothes, and that's th' way I've done many a job." The hangman came out on the steps to bid the reporter farewell, and explained that he (Berry) owned the house he lived in and the six adjacent ones.

It is stated that the Home Secretary has determined to take up the question of pensions to the Metropolitan Police, and, in conjunction with Mr. Monro, Chief Commissioner, is drafting a Government Bill to give effect to this decision. It is understood that the idea has received the sanction of the Cabinet. The principle of the measure in contemplation is to give a pension of two-thirds pay to any officer or constable of the Metropolitan Police after twenty-five years' service.

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JURY CHALLENGES IN AMERICA AND ENGLAND.

The difficulty at Chicago about impanelling a jury for the Cronin case, says the *St. James's Gazette*, suggests the question how so scandalous a state of things arose ; and much satisfaction has been expressed that the course of justice would not be similarly obstructed in our own country. There is, however, no ground for congratulation on this score. The United States originally adopted bodily the English system of jurisprudence, and in neither country has there been any material alteration in this particular branch of the law. The practice of challenging jurors has become so rare in England (if not in Ireland) that it deserves to be described. In contemplation of each assize or quarter session, it is the sheriff's duty to see that a sufficient number of petty jurymen are summoned, and then to return their names to the officials of the court. This document is called the "panel ;" and upon a prisoner being arraigned he may by "challenge to the array" impugn the qualification of all the jurymen on the panel, on the ground that the sheriff is (*e g.* by relationship to the prosecutor) interested in the result of the trial. If such an attack is successful, a fresh panel must be returned by the sheriff. It is, however, to challnge to the "polls" (or individual jurymen) that public attention has been recently directed. When the prisoner has pleaded he is told that "these good men" are the jurors who are to try him ; and if he wishes to object to any of them, he must do so as they come to the book to be sworn, and before they are sworn. If either party wishes to object, it is his duty, or that of his counsel, at the precise moment to ejaculate "challenge !" The prisoner in treason has thirty-five, and in felony twenty, such opportunities in the first instance. Such challenges of his are styled "peremptory," their effect being that the particular jury is, so far as that prisoner is concerned, *hors de combat* and becomes absolutely disqualified. The Crown, on the other hand, has no such arbitrary power, but only the right to challenge for cause shown. The effect of a Crown challenge is merely to cause the juror to "stand by" in order that his alleged disqualification may be inquired into, if ultimately it should be necessary.

The practice is, perhaps, most easily made clear by means of an illustration. Suppose that the panel contains the names of fifty jurymen, and that upon being called for the first time the prisoner avails himself of eighteen of his peremptory challenges, and the crown by challenging has made twenty-six jurors "stand by," only six of the necessary dozen would remain in the box qualified to try. The names of the twenty-six who are "standing by" would then be called again ; and if the prosecution still wished to persist in their objection, they must state their grounds, and support them by adequate proof. The more definite and obvious objections are decided by the judge ; but challenges "to the favour," which are not so apparent, or which involve a question of fact, must be determined, in the instance which we have put, by two of the jurors already in the box, who are nominated as "triers ;" and if no jurors have been admitted without challenge, then two indifferent persons in the court are sworn as "triers" to try the issue as to the alleged disqualification of the juror. In this case as soon as the "triers" in two instances decide against the challenge, the two persons who thus pass the ordeal and are admitted as valid jurymen become the "triers" with reference to any jurors who are afterwards challenged, and they so act until a complete jury has been constituted. Any circumstances from which the bias in the mind of the juror may be assumed, may be the ground of challenge, and both the prisoner and the prosecutor have an unlimited number of such challenges. Now, it will be seen that the whole of the panel may thus be exhausted by successful challenges before the full number of jurors has been secured. The course then to be pursued is for another panel to be returned, or for a "tales" to be prayed—that is, for the services of persons standing about in court (*tales de circumstantibus*) to be requisitioned. This, perhaps, was the procedure followed at Chicago ; for we read that it was not before numerous "talesmen" had been called, and many weeks spent in the process, that twelve competent jurymen were at last sworn. It is somewhat appalling to think that such dilatory tactics might be employed in our own criminal courts ; but no doubt the cost of the operation to the prisoners, and the good sense of the judges and "triers" would prevent a very great abuse of this procedure. However antiquated the system may appear, it certainly proves that there can be very little jury-packing on the part of the Crown, for the prisoner has by far the best of the game, inasmuch as he can have so large a number of "peremptory" challenges.

THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS AND THE SERVICES.

A writer in the *Pall Mall Gazette* has analysed the returns of the Indian Civil Service Examinations in order to ascertain the proportions in which the various public schools and the "crammers" pass their pupils into the Service. The results are as follows :—

Specially Prepared.		
Messrs. Wren & Gurney	21	
Captain James	6	
Messrs. Craig and Lax	2	
Elsewhere	2	
		— 31
Direct from Schools.		
Clifton	3	
Dulwich	2	
Blackrock College	1	
Boston Grammar School	1	

Christ's Hospital	1	
Charterhouse	1	
Liverpool Institute	1	
Liverpool College	1	
Marlborough	1	
Rossall	1	
Rugby	1	
St. Paul's	1	
Westminster	1	
Winchester	1	
York	1	
		— 18
		49

In connection with the permanent feud between the Headmasters and the "crammers" on the subject of this examination, it is interesting to notice that the latter still capture the majority of the spoils. But the proportion of Indian civilians who pass into the service direct from the public schools is increasing, we fancy, each year.

A similar remark applies to the Army Examinations. The lists here are far from complete, for (unlike the Indian Civil return) the Woolwich and Sandhurst returns do not specify the places of education of the candidates. But, thanks again to the kind assistance of the Headmasters, the following tables give the successes of most of the principal schools :—

Woolwich.	
Wellington College	12
Captain James	11
Messrs. Wren and Gurney	11
Clifton College	6
Portsmouth Grammar School	6
Bedford Grammar School	5
Cheltenham College	5
Eton College	5
Marlborough College	5
Haileybury College	4
Haileybury	4
Harrow	4
Winchester	4
Rugby	3
Malvern College	2
Rossall School	2
St. Paul's School	2
Sherborne School	2
Fettes College	2
Bradfield	1
Brighton	1
Charterhouse	1
Dulwich	1
Ripton	1
Tonbridge	1

Sandhurst.	
Captain James	41
Messrs. Wren and Gurney	27
Eton College	14
Charterhouse	11
Marlborough College	7
Wellington College	7
Harrow	6
Messrs. Craig and Lax	5
Clifton College	5
Portsmouth Grammar School	5
Bedford Grammar School	3
Rugby	3
Derby School	2
Guernsey	2
Haileybury College	2
Haileybury	2
Malvern College	2
Ripon Grammer School	2
Ripton	2
Blundell's School, Tiverton	1
Fettes College	

THE AFFRAY BETWEEN ROYAL MARINE OFFICERS.

The decision of the court-martial lately held at Stonehouse, Plymouth, for the trial of Major Henry Byron Woods and Lieutenant Archibald George Urmston, Royal Marines, is promulgated. It will be remembered that a court-martial sat for the trial of Major Woods on charges of behaving in a scandalous manner, and unbecoming an officer and gentleman, in making use of offensive expressions towards Lieutenant Urmston, and fighting with him on the barrack parade, also with inciting him to fight in an empty room in the officers' quarters. The charges against Lieutenant Urmston were that he struck Major Woods, his superior officer, and was guilty of conduct prejudicial to good order and military discipline in being concerned in an affray with Major Woods by fighting with him on the barrack parade. The court-martial extended over a week, and at its close it was understood the prisoners had been found guilty. The finding of the Court, which has since been confirmed by the Admiralty, is that Major Woods was guilty of using language unbecoming an officer, but not guilty of scandalous conduct, and he is sentenced to be dismissed from her Majesty's service, but in consideration of his services in Egypt, and that he had been instrumental in saving life at different times, the Court recommended him to mercy. The Admiralty, having considered this recommendation, have confirmed the proceedings, and granted Major Woods a compassionate allowance of £57. 15s. 10*d*., the sum he would be entitled to if on half-pay. The Court also found Lieut. Urmston guilty of striking a superior officer, but in consideration of the provocation he received sentenced him to lose one day's seniority, and to be reprimanded. The sentence places Lieut. Urmston, who was first for promotion to captain, seventh for that rank.

AUSTRALIA FIFTY YEARS AGO.

The Right Hon. Sir Henry Elliot, in writing to the *Nineteenth Century*, says :—

By far the strangest career of any of the convicts or ex-convicts that I came across was that of a Dane called Jorgen Jorgensen, the King of Iceland. He had published an account of his adventures which was in the main true, and, though plentifully interlarded with moral and pious reflections, showed plainly enough what a consummate scoundrel he was ; but he certainly was justified in being vain of at least one of his exploits, as it was perfectly true that he had taken possession of Iceland by an extraordinary *coup de main.* He was the son of a watchmaker at Copenhagen ; first an apprentice in an English collier ; then joined the navy and was in a tender to Captain Flinders's ship on the coast of Australia ; afterwards, while commanding a privateer in the North Sea, was taken prisoner and got into all sorts of disreputable scrapes in England, but was then employed, probably from his knowledge of Danish, to convey provisions to Iceland, where the people were starving, owing to their communications with Denmark being cut off after the bombardment of Copenhagen. Upon his first visit to the island he found that the people were much dissatisfied with the Danish Governor, Count Tramp, and this encouraged him to make a bold stroke on arriving there a second time with more provisions. On a Sunday morning he observed that almost the entire population of the town had gone to church, but that the Governor, like a wicked man, had remained at home ; whereupon, with a dozen men, he landed and went straight into the Government House, seized Count Tramp, and carried him off in triumph to his ship. In describing this exploit, Jorgensen boasted that no revolution had ever before been so adroitly, so harmlessly, and so effectually accomplished, adding as a moral reflection that if the Governor had been at church with the rest of the people, as he ought to have been, it could not have been so easily managed. It is likely enough that the people were, as he asserts, well satisfied with his rule, for, after seizing the public chest, his first act was to remit all debts due to the Danish Government and his next was to increase the stipends of all the clergy throughout the islands who thereupon impressed upon their congregations that he was most enlightened of rulers. Anyhow, no opposition was offered to him, for nobody conceived it possible that he should have acted without at least the connivance of the English Government, who, however, approved so little of his proceedings that, on his return to England, instead of being received with honour, he was arrested, and, falling into his usual disreputable ways, soon after got himself sentenced to transportation. After his arrival in Van Diemen's Land his conduct was not always strictly correct, and his hastiness of temper once got him into rather serious trouble. On coming home one day, expecting to find his dinner ready, he saw his wife in the garden digging the potatoes which ought to have been already boiled, and having his gun in his hand, he immediately fired it at her. She was turned away from him, and stooping down pulling at the potatoes, so that she presented an excellent mark, though, as she had several thick petticoats on, not much damage was done, but this sort of domestic discipline was not to the taste of the authorities, and it brought the ex-king into trouble.

Port Arthur, in Tasman's Peninsula, the penal settlement of the penal colony, to which the worst criminals and the doubly and trebly convicted prisoners were sent, was perfectly adapted to its purpose, and a man more admirably suited to be their commandant than Captain Booth, of the 21st Fusiliers, could not have been selected. Numbering between nine and eleven hundred, they were guarded by one company of soldiers, three free and a fair number of convict constables selected from men of good character, and those who, being near the expiration of their sentences, had every inducement not to risk a further loss of freedom by misconduct ; but to guard and maintain discipline among so many ruffians with so small a force required the incessant exercise of vigilance, tact, and determination. Captain Booth had every quality required for such a part as that of commandant of a penal settlement ; standing about five feet two in his boots, his appearance was not imposing, but he was wiry and could stand any amount of fatigue ; possessed to an extraordinary degree of both moral and physical courage, he was always firm and never harsh with the men, who quickly found out that they could neither cajole him nor provoke him into losing his temper, however sorely it might be tried, and the consequence was that Port Arthur was never the pandemonium that Norfolk Island, which was precisely the same sort of settlement, became under commandants of a different type. He avoided flogging as much as possible, looking upon it as a resource to be adopted only in the most extreme cases, but, when he did order it, it was done with a severity that made the men careful to avoid exposing themselves to a repetition, and one case within my own knowledge showed the good results that might sometimes be obtained by an apparently merciless application of the punishment. A man habitually ill-conducted and constantly under punishment had been brought into the police-court to be tried for some offence for which he was sentenced to solitary confinement, but, when he was taken out of court to be conducted to the cells, he swore that nothing would induce him to let the constables take him there. He was dragged back into court and, on being charged with resisting the constables, received a sentence of twenty five lashes, which were duly administered ; but when he was loosened from the triangles he refused as obstinately as before to go to the cells. This was a fresh offence, for which he was at once tried ; sentence fifty lashes, which he took in addition to the previous twenty-five. Then the same scene was repeated—he "was not going with the—constables for the sake of seventy-five—lashes—not he." Charged again in the police-court, he was sentenced to one hundred lashes, and Captain Booth said to him, "Now, my man, you seem determined to try which of us will give in first "and I do not think that it will be me." He was taken out into the court and fastened up to the [illegible] before the first lash was laid on de[illegible] ready to go with the constables. The [illegible] and, remaining afterwards well beha[illegible] declared that if two years sooner he [illegible] ing that taught him he had a m[illegible] saved much of the misery that he [illegible] tinually under punishment. If [illegible] not only that man but all the [illegible] have felt that he was powerless [illegible] stood firm, but he said he ha[illegible] that occasion than on any oth[illegible] personal fearlessness he gave [illegible] them seeming to border very [illegible]

There was a coal mine on t[illegible] the convicts, which he used f[illegible] down to the workings in a bask[illegible] manned by two of them, and o[illegible] spired (for there were generally [illegible] each other) that two of the conv[illegible] to let him down with a run to th[illegible] the first time they had the control o[illegible] as soon as it came to their turn to be [illegible] Booth to the mine, got into the basket, [illegible] made his inspection, and came safely [illegible] reproached for his foolhardiness, he only [illegible] in his quiet way that, before he got into the [illegible] he looked well into the two men's eyes, and [illegible] pretty sure that, after that, they would not dare to let him down, but that he had stood ready to catch hold of the second rope in case they should try it. "You must," he said, "let them see that they cannot make you afraid." On another occasion he ascertained that the men of a gang composed of the very worst men at the settlement, who were employed in clearing the forest at a short distance off, had determined to murder him the first time he went to inspect them, and, as soon as he had made sure of his facts, he ordered out his little gray pony, and trotted off to the forest, where he found about ninety of these ruffians working under three guards. He had them mustered and addressed them : "My men, I have learnt, and I know you cannot deny it, that you have determined to murder me, and I have come at once to give you the opportunity, if you choose to take it ;" then, taking out a pair of pistols, he went on : "You see, I have got these, but you will never find me without them, for I have got neither more or less than what I always carry so if you mean to do what you proposed you had better do it now, as you will never have a better chance." The men looked sheepishly at each other, without trying to deny the plot, but not one of them moved or resisted when the ringleaders were removed for punishment. Through the carelessness of a sentry, the crew of what was called the commandant's lifeboat, on account of every man of it being a prisoner under a life sentence, once managed to seize the boat and to make off with it, pursued by Booth, who with one soldier, jumped into another boat, also manned by convicts, and followed them till they were out of sight of land without overtaking them, which may have been fortunate, as it was very possible that the second crew might have taken the part of the others, who would certainly have resisted, and then there would have been fourteen of them against two in a struggle on the open sea.

The report brought to Thursday Island of the murder of Rev. E. B. Savage, of the London Missionary Society, by natives in south-eastern New Guinea has, happily, proved to be untrue.

PURE PERSONALITIES.

A GENTLEMAN, presumably a friend of Mr. Balfour's, recently wrote an account of him in the *New Review.* The writer gave a number of intimate details of the life of the Chief Secretary, which were doubtless intended to increase our respect for the present ruler of Ireland. Mr. Balfour has reason to know by this time, that his enemies have got additional ammunition to fire at his devoted head. Here is how *United Ireland* comments on the article :—There peers through the flattering veil the moral features of the real man, as we in Ireland have long regarded him—a cynical, self-sufficient, self-regarding coward, effeminate as cruel, tender of himself and his own health, comfort, and safety in exact proportion as he enjoyed the petty tortures to which his opponents were subjected.

The Marquis Tseng, whom London knew so well a few years ago, is not the first Chinese Marquis. His father before him was a Marquis of English manufacture, of course. The father was an extraordinarily able man, but his son the Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Courts of London, Paris and St Petersburg, is even more distinguished. He is very young for a man who has done so much, and who has occupied such responsible positions ; he is only 41. A kinsman of his preceded him in the European mission ; so that evidently there is diplomatic genius in the family of the Tsengs. The Marquis is the great supporter of the new scheme of railway enterprise in China.

Colonel Sir Charles Wilson, K.C.B., who is to be one of the members of the Council of the Royal Society for the ensuing year, is much more distinguished as a student, writer, and man of science, than as a soldier. In his military career no opportunities for distinguished exploits came in his way. He did get within a few hundred yards of Khartoum to relieve Gordon, but Gordon was no longer in the land of the living. He again served in Egypt, with Lord Wolseley, in the campaign which ended at Tel-el-Kebir. He is an officer of Engineers, and was born fifty-three years ago.

Sir Charles Wilson is well known for his valuable work in connection with Palestine exploration. Then he became Director of the Survey of Ireland. Subsequently he was appointed one of the Consuls-General in Asia Minor, in accordance with the Anglo-Turkish Convention. He was at his Consul-General's post when he was summoned to proceed to Egypt. He got his K.C.B.-ship four years ago, and is now Director-General of the Ordnance Survey of England.

At the mature age of six and fifty, Sir William Charley, Q.C., the Common Serjeant of the City of London, is going to enter into wedlock, the bride-elect being Miss Clara Harbord, daughter of Mr. F.G. Harbord, of Kirby-park, Cheshire. Sir William has always been a ladies' man—for it is not on record that he won the hearts of the Salford electors by kissing their wives and their babies ?—but he has hitherto managed to remain fancy-free, and the announcement of his forthcoming marriage has rather surprised his friends. Sir William's luck in life has been curiously varied. He got in for Salford by forty votes in 1868, and held the seat till 1880, two years after he had secured the Common Serjeantcy, when he was ousted by 2,500. Then he was adopted as the Conservative candidate for Ipswich, but that notoriously fickle constituency had then a strong fit of Liberalism, and rejected him at a bye-election in 1883, and again at the general election of 1885. Since then he has made no further attempt to enter Parliament.

An amusing story is told of the editor of a popular review who is about to commit matrimony. It seems that this gentleman was possessed of but hazy ideas as to the execution of the preliminaries, necessary to tying the nuptial knot. He knew that a license of some kind was more or less indispensable, but how to obtain possession of the same he was totally at a loss to conjecture. It was while he was in this dilemma that he was suddenly seized with what he conceived to be a most brilliant inspiration, and resolved to apply to the Licensing Committee of the London County Council. It appears that he was somewhat sternly received by the apostles of McDougall, who mistook him for a would-be music-hall proprietor, and announced their intention of granting no fresh licenses, intimating that they had heard of him before, and of previous ventures of his, which had been anything but respectably conducted. The unhappy editor took this last allusion as a reference to his review, and the agony and despair of the unfortunate man at finding his fondest hopes thus irrevocably dashed, may be easily imagined. The depth of his emotion led to subsequent explanation, and he was finally forwarded on, enraptured and reassured, in the direction of Doctor's Commons.

According to a French contemporary, Sarah Bernhardt, the great *tragedienne*, is, as a consequence of her bereavement, seriously thinking of retiring from the stage to the cloister. It is not commonly, known that Sarah in early life had more than half an intention of taking the veil. She scored a success, however, at the Conservatoire, and a few months afterwards, to the horror of all those who had followed her progress towards sanctification, announced her conversion to Atheism. Sarah, if not a religious woman, is painfully superstitious. She would not eat meat on a Friday for untold gold, and to this day, it is said, "crosses" herself before the beginning of each of her performances. She laughs at herself, runs the story, for this pietistic observance, but confesses that habit is too strong for her, and prevails even in the teeth of her Atheism. On the walls of her bedroom still hang the pious pictures and the crucifix, before which, when a convent girl, she was wont to say her prayers. It would not be surprising if she were to become a nun It *would* be surprising, however, if she remained one. But very many Parisian actresses end their days within the cloister's shade, and Sarah, after all, may elect to follow the fashion of "The Profession" in France.

[illegible] author of "Lorna Doone," who recently figur[illegible]e Sunbury Police-court a prosecutor, stood in [illegible]ue character of a barrister, a novelist, and a [illegible]ardener all at the same time. His profits [illegible] cultivation of cabbages and pears are very [illegible]e, and his gardens cover several acres. [illegible] gardening now form his principal occupa[illegible]dol of his fair readers, Mr. Blackmore [illegible] before them an aged hero of sixty-five. [illegible] thirty-eight years ago, and published [illegible]thy novel, "Clara Vaughan," twenty-[illegible]urious, a novelist should also supply [illegible] vegetables !

[illegible]—or, at any rate, all the travelling [illegible] of Baron Tauchnitz. All the success[illegible]ow him too—at any rate, through their [illegible]or has he not reprinted their books ? [illegible]on is no pirate. If all the publishers [illegible]n, the scriptural emendation would never [illegible]ritten—"Now Barabbas was a publisher." [illegible]chnitz, the friend of travellers, is a member [illegible] family of printers and booksellers. It is forty-[illegible]ears since he began his cheap series of English [illegible]rs, and though there was no international copy[illegible]ght at the time, he offered to pay the original writers. The late Prince Consort's brother, in recognition of his services to literature, made a Baron of him. The Baron was born seventy-three years ago. *Floreat* Tauchnitz.

Paul Bourget, the French novelist, is an intense admirer of English ways, and carries his admiration of English customs to the extent of dressing, as he thinks like an Englishman. He only succeeds, however, in imitating the dress of the sporting fraternity in our midst, and, as a rule, gets himself up like a Newmarket jockey in mufti. He shares the common French notion that we are a gloomy and a trabilious people, and to be in keeping with his model, Paul affects a Britannic gloom and reserve. He speaks English remarkably well, and has a very close acquaintance with our literature. His views on English literature are instructive and interesting.

It has been remarked that the manager of the *Times* has not once attended the Commission since the resumption of the inquiry. The two younger Walters have been present ; so has Mr. Buckle. Mr. Macdonald's absence appears to have been caused by illness. He is unable to come to town. Mr Macdonald is slightly over middle height, stout, erect, bald, and with a fresh, almost rosy, complexion. His work has not been exactly of the killing order, but he has been a long time at it—nearly forty-five years.

Somebody not wholly unconnected with royalty, was to be seen in a certain London sale-room, says the *Financial World*, sitting quietly at the table, and endeavouring to look as much like a broker as possible. He did not lift up his voice when the lot in which he was interested came before the auctioneer, but nodded to and winked at the gentleman in the rostrum in usual professional manner. He bought oak panelling to the tune of £150, and fetched it away the next day in a one-horse coal-van, hired from the nearest greengrocer at fifteenpence an hour. Oh, Scotch thrift !—Scotch thrift !

FRUIT COUGH LINCTUS, an agreeable and valuable preparation for children and adults. Annas 8 and 14. PHILLIPS & Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

NOTICES.

PRINTING PAPERS Manufactured by Messrs JOHN DICKINSON and Co. London, specially for Indian Markets.

To-day's issue of the *Bombay Gazette* is printed on J. D. & Co.'s LION BRAND ORANGE LABEL, Glazed Quality Printings.

THE MACIVOR LINE S.S. "CUBA" has ARRIVED from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL *via* KURRACHEE, with a general cargo, and is DISCHARGING in the VICTORIA DOCK.

CONSIGNEES are REQUESTED to PRESENT their BILLS of LADING for our countersignature and to TAKE DELIVERY of their GOODS without delay. Lifts exceeding 30 cwts. will be delivered into Consignees' boats, and, if not alongside in time, will be landed or placed in boats at Steamer's option, at their risk and expense.

The Company's Surveyor will attend every morning to survey damages, and all claims in this respect must be adjusted before the Goods are removed from the landing sheds. After removal from the landing sheds, the Steamer will not be RESPONSIBLE for any damage whatever. All claims must be presented before the sailing of the Steamer ; otherwise none will be entertained.

KILLICK, NIXON & Co., Agents.
Bombay, December 2, 1889.

COOK'S
POPULAR HARBOUR EXCURSION.

THE S. S. GODAVERI will leave the Apollo Bunder on SATURDAY next, the 7th inst., at 8-30 p.m. for a Moonlight Cruise round the Harbour.

Band and Refreshments on Board.

Tickets.—One Rupee, from

THOS. COOK & SON,
Rampart Row and Esplanade Hotel.

FIFTH INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS.

CARDS of ADMISSION as Visitors to the Congress will be issued to Ladies and Gentlemen, on application to the President of the Reception Committee, or the undersigned, on or before the 15th December, as far as space will permit.

DINSHAW EDULJI WACHA,
Secretary, Reception Committee.
37, Hornby Row, Bombay, 30th Nov. 1889.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.

EXECUTIVE ENGINEER, Kanhan Division, Central Provinces, has vacancies for from four to six Sub-overseers. Candidates should produce certificates that they are able to supervise simple road construction. Salary including horse allowance up to 50 will be given. Applications for the posts should be made without delay.

M. LESLIE.
For Executive Engineer, Kanhan Division.
Ex. Engineer's Office, Kamptee, 30th Nov. 1889.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS for supply of 800 tons of CARDIFF or PAUL DUFFRYN COALS, delivered into waggons at Bhavnagar Bandar, will be received by the undersigned up to 12th December. Delivery to commence in January 1890 and be completed by March 1890 at rate of about 270 tons per month.

W. H. WHITE, C. E.,
Manager and Ex. Engineer,
Morvi Railway.
Manager & Ex. Engineer's Office, Morvi, 2nd Dec. 1889.

THE MERCANTILE PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED.

WHEREAS the Company's Register of Members having been DESTROYED in the FIRE which recently happened on the Company's Office premises in Apollo Street, the Directors of the Company have resolved to open a NEW REGISTER. Be it therefore, known that the Members of the Company and all persons claiming to be such Members, are required forthwith to send in at the Company's Registered Office, No. 40, Forbes Street, within the Fort, their respective names, addresses and descriptions, and the numbers of the shares held by them respectively, for the purpose of being entered in the NEW REGISTER. No person's name shall be entered on the NEW REGISTER unless he shall produce and lodge with the Company the certificates of the shares claimed by him, or the Company's receipt for such certificates, and such other evidence as the Directors may deem necessary for the proof or manifestation of the title of such person to the said shares.—Dated this 3rd day of December, 1889.

By order of the Board,
TALAKCHUND & SHAPOORJEE,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.
CHRISTMAS TICKETS.

FROM 14th to 31st December, First and Second Class Return Tickets at a fare and a third will be issued for the holidays, for distances of and over 200 miles.

2. Christmas holiday tickets between Bombay and Agra, Delhi and Ferozepore Cantonment, will be issued at the following special rates :—

Agra	First-class Rs. 78-9	Second-class Rs. 39-5
Delhi............	„ „ „ 80	„ „ „ 40
Ferozepore...	„ „ „ 90	„ „ „ 45

3. The holder of a Return Ticket from any station south of Bandikui to Delhi can return via Agra or vice versa, and to Ferozepore via Delhi or Agra or vice versa.

4. Holiday tickets will be available for the return journey up to and including the 14th January 1890.

I. O'CALLAGHAN,
General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 30th November 1889.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

THE RATE of INTEREST allowed on deposits fixed for one year is to-day INCREASED from 4½ per cent. per annum to 5 per cent. per annum.

By order of the Court of Directors,
J. C. BERGENDAHL,
Agent.
ombay, 1st June 1889.

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Do. do. 10 „ „ do. 500
EDISON do. 65 Incandescent Lamps, (20 c. p.)... 400
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Do. WIRE „ 1 anna „

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BY
G. S. MANKAR, Barrister-at-Law,
AND
JAMIETRAM NANABHAI, B.A., LL.B.,
Advocate, High Court.

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NEWLY BUILT HOTEL AT LANOWLEE.

VISITORS to KHANDALLA and LANOWLEE are respectfully requested to bear in mind that the LANOWLEE GYMKHANA HOTEL, which will be OPENED on 20th December, has been fitted and FURNISHED with COSTLY INLAID FURNITURE and all the necessary improvements to ensure the comfort of guests. The Bedrooms, both single and double, are large and airy, and the Manager has spared neither trouble nor expense to make it really a First-class Hotel and the best on the hill. The Dining and Drawing Rooms are large and airy.

A TRIAL IS SOLICITED.

The Bungalow, which has been recently built and named "La Belle Vue," is situated on an elevation, on Khandalla way, commanding an excellent view, and is laid out with a splendid Garden and Fernery.

On due notice being given to the Manager, he is prepared to arrange all necessaries for shooting or pic-nic parties, or riding or driving excursions.

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Lanowlee Gymkhana Hotel.

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PHIPSON & Co., Bombay, are now supplying fifty-nine Military Messes and fourteen Clubs with the finest Vintage WINES from the following well-known Houses :—

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In consequence of the difficulty in getting together reliable matter for the Guide portion of the work, and the preparation of numerous illustrations, which must be executed in England, some delay necessarily will arise in delivery. But intending Subscribers should not delay in registering their names at the above address.

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HARD OR SOFT AT PLEASURE

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None genuine unless stamped with Registered Mark.

JMS TRADE MARK.

HAVE THE LARGEST SALE IN INDIA.

A great luxury in hot climates.
Unrivalled for elasticity, coolness, and cleanliness.
Never get out of order ! Never lose their shape !! Never need repair !!!
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ELLWOOD'S PATENT SUN HATS AND HELMETS.
ANDRES AND CHRISTYS DOUBLE TERAI HATS.
HAWKE'S REGULATION DOE HELMETS.
EFFECTIVE AGAINST THE SUN,
SPECIAL VENTILATION,
MODERATE IN PRICE,
SUPERIOR QUALITY,
BECOMING SHAPES,
FOR
LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.

CIVIL AND MILITARY OUTFITTERS,
BOMBAY, POONA & SECUNDERABAD.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR SUPPLYING FEMALE MEDICAL AID AND INSTRUCTION TO THE WOMEN OF INDIA.
(BOMBAY BRANCH.)
NOTICE.

A MEETING of the Members and Friends of the above Association will be held at the Town Hall on

WEDNESDAY, 11th December 1889,
AT 5 P.M.,
to receive the Report of the Executive Committee for the year ending 30th November 1889.

H. E. THE RIGHT HON'BLE LORD REAY, LL.D., G.C.I.E.,
has kindly consented to preside on the above occasion.

By order of the Committee,
H. M. PHIPSON,
Honorary Secretary.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY,
INCLUDING
THE RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

TENDERS FOR THE CONSTRUTION OF A METRE-GAUGE RAILWAY FOR HIS HIGHNESS the GAEKWAR OF BARODA, G. C. S. I., FROM MEHSANA TO PATAN.

TENDERS on a Schedule of rates are invited and will be received up to 2nd January 1890 for the execution of works connected with the construction of a Railway, about 25 miles long, on the metre-gauge, from Mehsana in the Baroda territory on the Rajputana-Malwa Railway, about 43 miles north of Ahmedabad, to Patan.

The Tenders will be received for 2 Sections—Section 1 from Mehsana Railway Station to the tenth mile, and section 2 from the tenth mile to the terminus at Patan, about 15 miles. Forms of tender and approximate quantities of work to be done, can be had on payment of Rupees 2, on application to the office of the Engineer-in-Chief, Rajputana, Malwa Railway, at Ajmere.

A sum of Rupees 1,000 in notes or in Government paper endorsed in favor of the Agent, Bombay, Baroda and and Central India Railway, as earnest money, must accompany each tender which should be superscribed "Tender for execution of works on Mehsana-Patan Railway."

Tenders should be sent under sealed covers to the Engineer-in-Chief, Ajmere.

Payments for work-done will be made monthly, and as security for due performance of the contract deductions of 10 per cent. will be made from each bill, till work is complete.

W. S. S. BISSETT,
Agent.
Bombay, 3rd December, 1889.

SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS, &c.

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Perfected in One Operation by the process invented by Möller in 1852, Incomparable, Palatable, Perfect, Pure,

Do not be induced to accept *any* other. ONLY Möller's ever took 20 Prizes.

REGIST'D MOLLER'S COD LIVER OIL TRADE MK.

CAPSULED BOTTLES ONLY.

Be wary of recent Imitations ! so extensively puffed now.

Is simply a *pure* OIL ! it contains none of the 50-60 per cent. of water necessarily in emulsions—cheap commodities usually charged at THE PRICE OF PURE OIL.

Be sure you have *NEW* oil !
EVERY BOTTLE OF RECENT PRODUCTION HAS THE DATE PERFORATED ON BOTH LABELS.

GOLD MEDAL—PARIS 1878—
JOSEPH GILLOTT'S
STEEL PENS
—SOLD BY ALL—
STATIONERS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD

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NOTICES.

BY ROY[illegible] LETTERS PATENT.

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SANITARY TOWELS
FOR LADIES.

ANTISE[illegible] ABSORBENT. FOR ACCOUCHEMENT [illegible]D GENERAL USE.

An E[illegible]cal Authority writes:—"One of the most va[illegible]ntions for Women's comfort I have seen in t[illegible] of a Century I have been in practice. I have [illegible] several gross amongst my patients, and in e[illegible]ance they have been most valued and apprecia[illegible]

A Disideratum of the highest importance increased comfort, cleanliness: Less Liability to Chill when in delicate health. Diminution of Risks of Disease—No washing—Advantage to Ladies travelling.

MANUFACTURED IN TWO QUALITIES,
No. 1 and 2, SUITING ALL CLASSES.

For protection against useless and injurious imitations, each Packet bears the Signature of the Patentees.

SOUTHALL BROS. AND BARCLAY,
BIRMINGHAM, ENGLAND.

Special wholesale and Retail Agents for the Bombay Presidency: Treacher and Co., Ld., Bombay, Byculla and Poona. *For the Bengal Presidency:* Bathgate and Co., Calcutta. *Agents in the Punjab:* Ball Habson and Co., Umballa. *Agents in Lucknow:* Peake Allen & Co. *Agents in the Bombay Presidency:* Tomson & Taylor, Bombay; Cooper Madon & Co. Ld., Bombay; Kemp and Co., Ld., Elphinstone Circle, Bombay. Mr. S. J. Noble, Bombay. *Agents for Kurrachee and Sind:* E. Speechly, Pharmaceutical Chemist, Kurrachee. Plomer & Co., Lahore.

A WONDERFUL MEDICINE.
BEECHAM'S PILLS

BEECHAM'S PATENT PILLS. ST. HELENS LANCASHIRE

ARE universally admitted to be worth a Guinea a Box for Bilious and Nervous Disorders, such as Wind and Pain in the Stomach, Sick Headache, Giddiness, Fulness, Swelling after Meals, Dizziness and Drowsiness; Cold Chills, Flushings of Heat, Loss of Appetite, Shortness of Breath, Costiveness, Scurvy and Blotches on the Skin, Disturbed Sleep, Frightful Dreams, and all Nervous and Trembling Sensations, &c. The first dose will give relief in twenty minutes. Every sufferer is earnestly invited to try one box of these Pills, and they will be acknowledged to be

WORTH A GUINEA A BOX.

For females of all ages these Pills are invaluable, as a few doses of them carry off all humours, and bring about all that is required. No female should be without them. There is no medicine to be found equal to Beecham's Pills for removing any obstruction or irregularity of the system. If taken according to the directions given with each box, they will soon restore females of all ages to sound and robust health. This has been proved by thousands who have tried them, and found the benefits which are ensured by their use.

For a Weak Stomach, Impaired Digestion, and all Disorders of the Liver, they act like magic, and a few doses will be found to work wonders on the most important organs in human machine.

They strengthen the whole muscular system, restore the long-lost complexion, bring back the keen [illegible]e of appetite, and arouse into action, with the [illegible]ebud of health, the whole physical energy of the human frame. These are FACTS testified continually by members of all classes of society, and one of the best guarantees to the Nervous and Debilitated is, BEECHAM'S PILLS *have the Largest Sale of any Patent Medicine in the world.*

Beecham's Magic Cough Pills.

As a remedy for Coughs in general, Asthma, Bronchial Affections, Hoarseness, Shortness of Breath, Tightness and Oppression of the Chest, Wheezing, &c., these Pills stand unrivalled. They are the best ever offered to the public, and will speedily remove that sense of oppression and difficulty of breathing which nightly deprive the patient of rest. Let any person give Beecham's Cough Pills a trial, and the most violent Cough will in a short time be removed.

The Natives of India will find **Beecham's Pills** the finest medecine ever introduced to their notice; the English residents also will find them of great value for Cooling the Blood: as for throwing off Fevers and preventing inflammations in hot climates, they stand without a Rival.

Notice.—Messrs. NAYLOR, SON, GRIMES & Co. will forward, on receipt of letters, Sample Boxes of the Pills at the following rates.:—

9½d. size, 9 annas per box; 1s. 1½d. size, 14 annas per box; 2s. 9d. size, 2 Rupees per box. These rates do not include the cost of postage, which will be added to the amount.

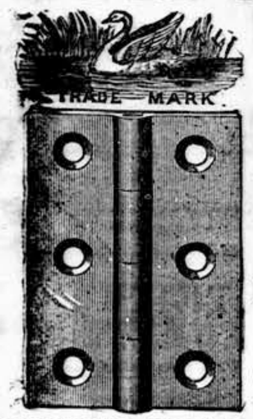
Chemists and Storekeepers can obtain the wholesale Rates on application.

Prepared only by the Preprietor Thomas Beecham, St. Helens, Lancashire, England—in boxes 9½d., 1s. 1½d., and 2s. 9d. each, with which full directions are given.

Sold by all Druggists and Patent medicine Dealers everywhere.

Sole Agents for India:
NAYLOR, SON, GRIMES & CO.,
Wholesale Depôt, 35, Clive Street, Calcutta.

GOLD & CO.'S



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WROUGHT IRON HINGES
ARE THE CHEAPEST AND BEST IN THE MARKET.

Indentors can obtain same through all respectable British Merchants.

SAFEST DRINK IN A HOT CLIMATE.

ROSS'S ROYAL
BELFAST
GINGER ALE
IRELAND
By Her Majesty's Royal Letters Patent

LIVER TROUBLES

and **Nervous Disorders**, so prevalent in tropical countries, may be speedily cured by wearing **HARNESS' ELECTROPATHIC BELT.** Doctors recommend it as positively the only *bonâ fide* reliable means for the self-application of mild continuous currents of Electricity. It is cool and comfortable to wear, produces no shock, and acts like magic in the cure of **Torpid Liver, Nervous Exhaustion,** Impaired Vitality, Nervous Dyspepsia, Rheumatic Affections, Kidney Disorders, Ladies' Ailments, &c. *Vide* **Thousands** of **Testimonials.** This world-famed Belt is also a safeguard against Cholera, Ague, Dysentery, Diarrhœa, and other disorders specially incidental to tropical climates. **Descriptive Pamphlet,** "*Galvanic Electricity,*" sent to any address **free** on application to **MR. C. B. HARNESS,** *Consulting Medical Electrician* (President of the British Assn. of Medical Electricians), THE MEDICAL BATTERY Co., Ltd., **52, OXFORD ST., LONDON, W.** (*Largest Curative Electrical Establishment in World*). Advice by correspondence free of charge.

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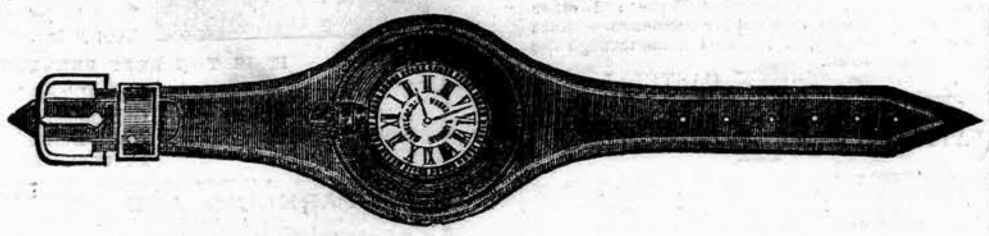
BY
W. WEDDERBURN, BOM. C. S.
PRICE EIGHT ANNAS.
May be had at this Office and at the Booksellers.

WRIST WATCHES.

UNLESS the movements are of the best make they cannot be warranted to perform satisfactorily on account of the rough use they are subjected to at Tennis, Cricket, Polo, &c. The motion of the arm is too trying to guarantee accurate results from inferior made Watches. The Watches we now have surpass anything we have yet offered to the Public, while the straps are lighter and more elegant in appearance.



Metal Case, with Strap	Rs.	22	8
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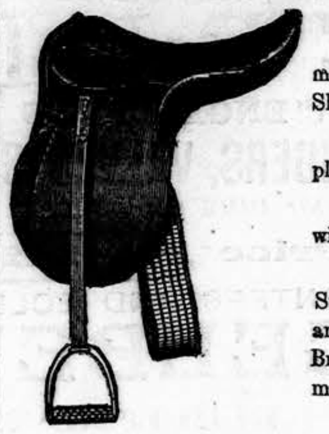

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A large Selection of Girths, Bits, Stable Brushes, Horse Clothing, Spurs and Stable Requisites, Sundries, Sam Brown Belts, and Military Accoutrements.

Repairs of every description executed in a superior manner.

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In consequence of Imitations of THE WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE which are calculated to deceive the Public, Lea and Perrins have to request that Purchasers see that the Label on every bottle bears their Signature thus—

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Ask for LEA and PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle and Stopper. Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen throughout the World.

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THE SAFEST MILD APERIENT FOR DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS, LADIES, CHILDREN AND INFANTS, AND FOR REGULAR USE IN WARM CLIMATES.

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Of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the World.

N.B. ASK FOR DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.

Agents—TREACHER & Co., Bombay.
„ KEMP & Co., Bombay.

"THE FAVOURITE POLISHING PPEPARATION."
Used by Her Majesty's Servants at Home and Abroad.

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GOLD MEDALS AND DIPLOMAS AT ALL EXHIBITIONS.

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UNHARMED BY CLIMATE.—IMPROVED BY STORAGE
Inventors and Sole Makers, J. PICKERING & SONS, Sheffield, England.
SOLD EVERYWHERE.

KINAHAN'S LL WHISKY

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"THE CREAM OF OLD IRISH WHISKIES."
PURE, MILD and MELLOW.
DELICIOUS, and VERY WHOLESOME.

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IMPORTER AND DISTILLER OF
ESSENTIAL OILS,
AND MANUFACTURER OF
SOLUBLE FRUIT FLAVOURING ESSENCES,

Directs the attention of the Aerated Water Makers to the following:—

Soluble Essences -	Of the Greatest Strength consistent with Solubility.
Heading Liquid - -	Producing a Creamy Head upon Aerated Waters and Fermented Liquors.
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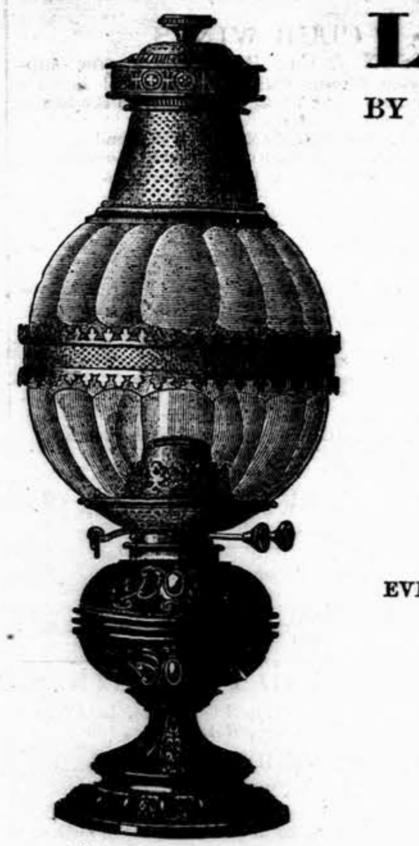
PURE PHOSPHORIC ACID

Is recommended as an Acidulant in preference to the Compound Acids of indefinite composition offered as Citric substitutes; it being not only free from lead, *but from Sulphuric Acid and all similar admixtures.*

Price—In 10-gallon Casks and Carboys, 10d. per lb. In Jars or Winchester Quarts, 11d. per lb.

FIELD'S HEADING LIQUID
Will be found Economical because of its Great Strength.
C. W. FIELD, CAMBRIAN MILLS, WOOD STREET, LIVERPOOL.



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BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO H. E. LORD REAY,
GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

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LAMPS! LANTERNS!

THE VERY BEST, STORM, AND PUNKAHPROOF.
ESPECIALLY SUITED FOR USE IN INDIA.
EVERY IMPROVEMENT in this line has my constant and best attention, and my Illustrated Catalogues will convince any one that the Assortment I have is UNSURPASSED BY ANY FIRM IN THE WORLD.

VICTORIA BURNERS,
With ball flame and dioptric chimney, in six sizes, *viz.* :—

Nos.	15	20	25	30	35	45	
With	28	45	66	76	120	157	candle power.

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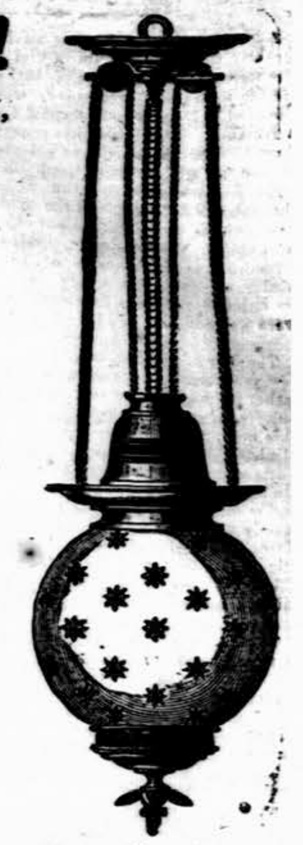

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- Diamond Sprays
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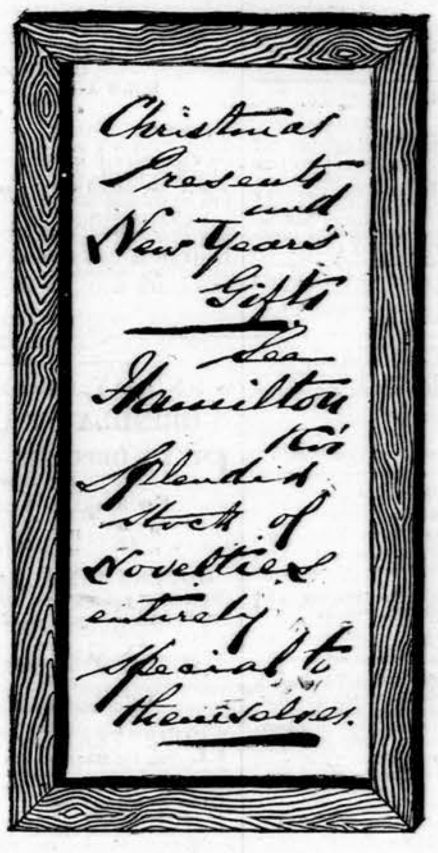

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Illustrated Catalogues and "Christmas Pearl" free by Post.

Selections from Stock will be forwarded for Inspection, if desired, the same Day upon which the order is received.

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NEAVE'S FOOD
FOR INFANTS, INVALIDS, AND THE AGED.
BEST AND CHEAPEST.

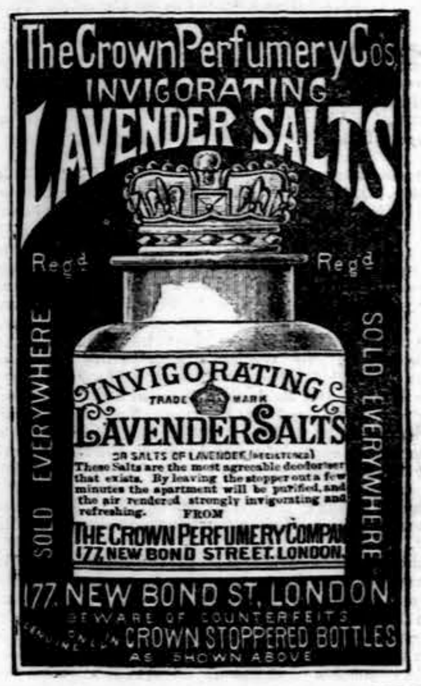
PERFECT HEALTH PERFECT HEALTH!!!
HOCKINS
IMPROVED PATENT SEIDLITZ POWDER
for HEADACHE, BILIOUSNESS, FEVER, CONSTIPATION, HEARTBURN, SICKNESS &C.
EVERY ONE IN INDIA SHOULD USE IT
OF ALL CHEMISTS & DRUGGISTS.

"The Worst Complexion is improved by the daily use of Pears' Soap."

Pears'
Transparent SOAP

Produces Soft, White and Beautiful Hands; keeps the Skin Soft as Velvet, and free from Redness and Roughness.

Mrs. LANGTRY writes:—"I have pleasure in stating that I have used Pears' Soap for some time, and prefer it to any other."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BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS
GENUINE ONLY IN CROWN STOPPERED BOTTLES
AS SHOWN ABOVE

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Are Sold by respectable Saddlers and Dealers throughout India.

Gained the First Prize at Sydney, Melbourne, and Adelaide Exhibitions, and a Diploma of Special Merit.

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BIRMINGHAM.

ALL WHO SUFFER FROM
GOUT, RHEUMATISM, or MALARIA,
Should immediately have recourse to
EADE'S CELEBRATED GOUT AND RHEUMATIC PILLS

Known throughout all the world as the SAFEST AND MOST EFFECTUAL REMEDY for the Instant Relief and Rapid Cure of Gout, Rheumatism, Rheumatic Gout, Lumbago, and all Pains of the Head, Face, and Limbs, arising from Malaria or other causes.

To be had of all Chemists.

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For Bath & Toilet Use.
This entirely new and excellent health-giving preparati[illegible] SOFTENS THE [illegible]TER, gives it a [illegible] *delicious odour* [illegible] BEAUTIFIES [illegible] COMPLEXION [illegible] most extra[illegible] way. Sho[illegible] every Ba[illegible] Bedroom[illegible] *of all re[illegible] mists a[illegible] through[illegible]* Sole [illegible] an[illegible] H. MA[illegible]

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PUR[illegible] T[illegible] BL[illegible] AND THUS ERADICATE **FEVER,** IMPROVE THE **COMPLEXION,** AND **WARD OFF RHEUMATISM.**

TRY THEM. Sold by all Chemists at 1/1½ per Box.

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THOMSON'S GLOVE-FITTING CORSET

TRADE MARK.

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EIGHT FIRST MEDALS.

The Perfection of Shape, Finish, and Durability. APPROVED by the whole polite world.

Over SIX MILLIONS already sold.

To be had of all Dealers throughout the World.
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